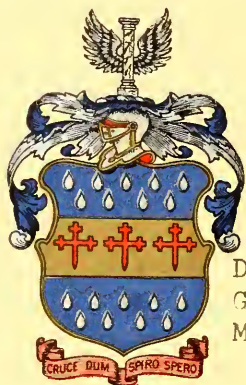


UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH



Dar.
G125
M775y

Darlington Memorial Library





Manual

9

YOUTH'S
MANUAL
OF
GEOGRAPHY,
COMBINED WITH
HISTORY
AND
ASTRONOMY.

12345



THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.



YOUTH'S MANUAL

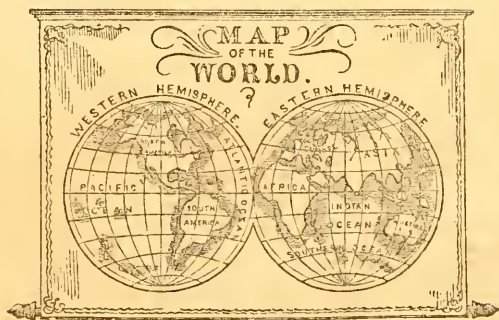
OF

G E O G R A P H Y

COMBINED WITH

HISTORY AND ASTRONOMY.

DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF THE



JUNIOR AND INTERMEDIATE CLASSES IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

BY JAMES MONTEITH,
PRINCIPAL OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. XVII., NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK:

A. S. BARNES & H. L. BURR, 51 & 53 JOHN STREET.

SOLD BY BOOKSELLERS, GENERALLY, THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

1860.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

At a regular meeting of the Public School Society of the city of New York it was unanimously resolved, that MONTEITH'S YOUTH'S MANUAL OF GEOGRAPHY be adopted in the Public Schools of the city. The Board of Education of the city of BROOKLYN have recently adopted this work for the Public Schools of that city. It is also adopted by the schools of NEW HAVEN, NEWBURG, TRENTON, PITTSBURG, PHILADELPHIA, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, ROCHESTER, and many other cities and towns where the work has become known.

I have examined the "YOUTH'S MANUAL OF GEOGRAPHY, COMBINED WITH HISTORY AND ASTRONOMY," by JAMES MONTEITH, of Ward School No. 17, New York, and take pleasure in commending it to the attention of Parents, School Officers, and Teachers, as an exceedingly valuable Text-book for the use of the Junior and Intermediate Classes in Public and Private Schools. Wherever it has been used in the Schools under my supervision in this city and in Brooklyn, it has given the highest satisfaction; and I know of no similar work better adapted to the purposes for which it is specially designed.

S. S. RANDALL, City Superintendent of Schools, New York.

It is better adapted than any other Primary Geography now in use in this city: it has become a favorite book with the teachers.

JOSEPH McKEEN, Assistant Superintendent Common Schools, N. Y.

I can, from twenty years' experience in the Common Schools of New York, say, that it is decidedly the best work for children I have ever seen.

It is written by a teacher who well understands the wants of the teachers and scholars on the subject of Geography.

WILLIAM H. REUCK, Principal Ward School No. 7.

The best evidence a teacher can give of his appreciation of a school-book, is its introduction into his school. The high opinion of its excellence, which I formed from the examination of it, is fully confirmed by its practical use. It is the best Primary Geography which has ever come to my notice.

M. J. O'DONNELL, Principal Ward School No. 5.

I prefer and use it because—Being the production of an experienced and successful teacher, it is better adapted to the purposes of instruction—It is more carefully prepared, therefore more correct—The scholars improve faster, and learn more thoroughly with it than with any other I have used.

ARTHUR MURPHY, Principal Ward School No. 16.

After giving the MANUAL a careful examination and a practical test, the undersigned, teachers of New York city, give it their unqualified approbation:

DAVID PATTERSON, Ward School No. 3.		FRANCIS McNALLY, Ward School No. 41.	
JAMES H. PARTRIDGE,	" 33.	WILLIAM W. SMITH,	" 1.
JOHN J. DOANE,	" 35.	WM. F. GRAFF,	" 17.
JOHN W. BOYCE,	" 37.	JOHN H. FANNING,	" 12.
SAMUEL S. ST. JOHN,	" 26.	HENRY KIDDLE,	" 2.
THOMAS FOULKE,	" 45.	NATHAN P. BEE,	" 15.
ASA SMITH,	" 11.	LEWIS W. ANNA,	" 29.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER,	" 8.	JOSEPH FINCH,	" 25.
J. ELIAS WHITEHEAD,	" 35.	GEORGE MOORE,	" 10.
J. D. DEMILT,	" 34.	ALPHEUS D. DUBOIS,	" 36.
EUPHRAATES HUEST,	" 18.	THOMAS WILKS,	" 9.
JOHN C. GRAFF,	" .	SENECA DURAND,	" 22.
WILLIAM SNEATON,	" 19.	JAMES M. SWEENT,	" 24.
LEONARD HAZELTINE,	" 18.	WILLIAM MULLANT,	" 19.
EDWARD McILROY,	" .	WM. H. WOOD,	

ENTERED, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1853, by

JAMES MONTEITH.

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

P R E F A C E

WITHOUT speaking disparagingly of the plan or arrangement of the Primary Geographies now in use, the writer has long thought, though they well serve the purposes of reading-books for the amusement of children during a leisure hour, that one in a form more suitable for a text-book was very desirable; therefore, after conferring with some of his fellow-teachers respecting the plan of one that might be productive of more good to the scholar, and of greater satisfaction to the teacher, than are those now in use, he has, in accordance with their views, arranged this little work, which, having undergone a thorough examination and revision in the manuscript form by a number of the Profession, and differing in many respects from any that has yet been presented, is now submitted to teachers generally, with the hope that it will meet with their favorable consideration.

The following are a few of its characteristics:

First, after the Definitions, are introduced Exercises on the Maps, here adopting the plan so successful in teaching the Languages, namely, *the frequent and varied repetition of important Facts and Principles*; and *following*, is the Historical and Descriptive matter catechetically arranged, and so blended with the preceding local questions, as to fix strongly upon the

youthful mind the connection of *fact* and *event* with the place of occurrence.

The part treating of Astronomy gives a general view of the whole Solar System, dwelling more at length upon parts relating to the Sun, Earth, and Moon.

A knowledge of the *Declaration of Independence* and of the *Constitution of the United States* having been too long neglected in our schools, a copy of the former and a synopsis of the latter are here introduced.

NEW YORK, *May*, 1853.

MANUAL OF GEOGRAPHY.

DEFINITIONS.

LESSON I.

Question. What is Geography ?

Answer. Geography is a description of the Earth's surface.

Q. What is the Earth ?

A. The Earth is the planet or body on which we live, and is composed of land and water.

Q. What is the surface of the Earth ?

A. The outside part.

Q. How much of the Earth's surface consists of land ?

A. One-fourth.

Q. How much of the Earth's surface consists of water ?

A. Three-fourths.

LESSON II.

DIVISIONS OF THE LAND.

Q. What are the natural divisions of the Land ?

A. Continents, Islands, Peninsulas, Isthmuses, Capes. Mountains, and Plains.

Q. What is a Continent?

A. A Continent is the largest natural division of the land.

Q. How many Continents are there?

A. There are two Continents: the Eastern and the Western.

Q. What are the grand divisions of the Eastern Continent?

A. Europe, Asia,* and Africa.

Q. What are the grand divisions of the Western Continent?

A. North America and South America.

LESSON III

Q. What is an Island?

A. A portion of land *entirely* surrounded by water.

Q. What is a Peninsula?

A. A portion of land *almost* surrounded by water.

Q. What is an Isthmus?

A. A neck joining two larger portions of land.

Q. What is a Cape?

A. A point of land extending into the water.

Q. If the Cape be high and rocky, what is it called?

A. A Promontory.

LESSON IV.

Q. What is a Mountain?

A. A vast elevation of land.

Q. What is a Hill?

A. A small elevation of land.

Q. What is a Volcano?

A. A mountain that sometimes sends out fire, smoke, and lava.

Q. What is a Valley?

A. The low land between hills or mountains.

Q. What is a Plain?

A. A level tract of land.

Q. What is a Desert?

A. A barren region of country.

Q. What is an Oasis?

A. A fertile spot in a desert.

LESSON V.

DIVISIONS OF THE WATER.

Q. What are the natural divisions of the Water?

A. Oceans, Seas, Gulfs, Bays, Straits, Lakes, and Rivers.

Q. What is an Ocean?

A. An Ocean is the largest natural division of the Water.

Q. How many Oceans are there?

A. Five: the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Antarctic, and Arctic

Q. What is a Sea?

A. The division of water the next in size to an ocean.

Q. What is a Sea that contains a large number of Islands called?

A. An Archipelago.*

Q. What is a Gulf or Bay?

A. A body of water extending into the land

* *ark-e-pel'-a-go.*

Q. What is a Lake?

A. A body of water almost surrounded by land.

Q. What are small Lakes called?

A. Ponds.



LESSON VI.

Q. What Waters on the Earth are salt?

A. Oceans and Seas; and most Gulfs Bays and Straits.

Q. What Waters are fresh?

A. Lakes and Rivers.

Q. What is a Strait?

A. A passage connecting two larger bodies of water.

Q. What is a Channel?

A. A wide strait.

Q. What is a River?

A. A stream of water flowing through the land.

Q. What are small Streams called?

A. Brooks, Creeks, Rivulets, and Rills.

Q. What is the head or source of a River?

A. The part where it commences.

Q. What is the mouth of a River?

A. The part where it empties.



LESSON VII.

Q. By what are Rivers at first formed?

A. By Springs.

Q. What is a Spring?

A. Water flowing from the ground.

Q. How are Springs formed?

A. By rain that sinks into the earth, and flows out through openings in the ground.

Q. What is a Cataract or Waterfall?

A. Water flowing over a precipice.

Q. What is a Port or Harbor?

A. A small bay where ships can anchor safely.

Q. What is a Canal?

A. An artificial channel filled with water for the passage of boats.

LESSON VIII.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

Q. What are the Political Divisions of the Earth?

A. Empires, Kingdoms, Republics, States, &c.

Q. What is an Empire?

A. An extensive region comprising several countries, governed by an Emperor.

Q. What is a Kingdom?

A. A country governed by a King or a Queen.

Q. What is a Republic?

A. A country whose laws are made by representatives elected by the People.

Q. What is the City called where the laws of a country or state are made?

A. The Capital.

Q. What is the largest City in a country called?

A. The Metropolis of that country.

MAP OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE



POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
1. Asia.....	16,813,000	455,600,000
2. Europe	3,760,000	258,350,000
3. Africa	10,940,000	61,500,000
4. North America	7,980,000	40,000,000
5. Oceanica	4,500,000	23,500,000
6. South America	6,500,000	17,000,000
	49,993,000	855,950,000

LESSON IX.

Q. What is a Map?

A. A picture of the whole, or a part, of the Earth's surface on a plane.

Q. What are the directions on a Map?

A. Toward the top, North; toward the bottom, South; to the right, East; to the left, West.

Q. On what Continent do we live?

A. On the Western Continent.

Q. What are the Grand Divisions of the Western Continent?

A. North America and South America.

Q. What joins North and South America?

A. The Isthmus of Darien.

Q. What Ocean east of America?

A. The Atlantic Ocean.

Q. What Ocean west of America?

A. The Pacific Ocean.

Q. What Ocean north of North America?

A. The Arctic or Northern Ocean.

Q. What Ocean south of South America?

A. The Antarctic or Southern Ocean.

LESSON X.

Q. What Country in the north-eastern part of North America?

A. Greenland.

Q. What large Bay west of Greenland?

A. Baffin's Bay.

Q. What great Bay in the northern part of North America?

A. Hudson's Bay

Q. What Gulf in the southern part ?

A. The Gulf of Mexico.

Q In what country do we live ?

A. In the United States.

Q Which is the largest country in South America ?

A. Brazil.

Q. What range of mountains in the western part of North America ?

A. The Rocky Mountains.

Q What range in the western part of South America ?

A The Andes Mountains.



Travelling over the Andes Mountains.

LESSON XI.

What two large Rivers are in N. America ?

Mi., Mi.

Into what does the Missouri River flow ?

Into the Mi. R.

Into what does the Mississippi River flow ? Into the Gulf of Mo

What large River flows into the Pacific Ocean ?

Ca.

What is the largest River in S. America ?

An.

What can you say of the Amazon River ?

It is the largest river in the world

What Strait between N. America and Asia ?

Bs.

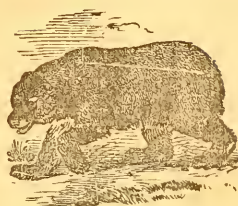
What Strait south of S. America ?

Mn.

MAP OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.



Goat



Bear

LESSON XII.

What Cape is at the southern point of Greenland ?	Fl.
What Cape is at the eastern point of S. America ?	St. Re.
What Cape is at the southern point of S. America ?	Hn.
What Cape is at the western point of S. America ?	Bo.
What Islands north of S. America ?	W. Is
What Islands east of the West Indies ?	C. Vd.
What Islands in the Pacific Ocean west of N. America ?	Sh.
What large Island in the Pacific, south-west of S. America ?	N Zd.



The Antelope.

MAP OF THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE.



RACES OF MEN.

Races.	Color.	Number.
Caucasians	White	398,016,750
Mongolians	Olive-Yellow	355,219,250
Ethiopians	Black	64,196,250
Malays	Dark-Brown	29,358,250
Americans (Indians)	Red, or Copper-colored	8,559,500
Total		855,950,000

LESSON XIII.

What are the three Divisions of the Eastern Continent ?	Ec., Aa , Aa
Which is the largest ?	Asia
Which is the smallest ?	Europe
Which is the largest Country in Europe ?	Russia
What great Sea south of Europe ?	Mn.
What is the Mediterranean Sea ? It is the largest sea in the world.	
What does it separate from Europe ?	Aa.
What two Seas between Europe and Asia ?	Cn., Bk.
What Grand Division is south of Europe ?	Aa.
What Ocean is north of Europe ? West ?	
What strait connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean ?	Gr.



LESSON XIV.

What Country is in the south-eastern part of Asia ?	Ja
What Country is in the south-western part of Asia ?	Aa
What Islands east of Asia ?	Ju , Pe
What Sea between Asia and Africa ?	Rd
On which side of Asia is the Pacific Ocean ?	
Which is the largest Sea west of Asia ?	Mn.
What two large Seas between Asia and Europe ?	Bk., Cn
Which is the largest Island in the world ?	Australia.
To what Government does Australia belong ?	Great Britain
What Strait between Australia and Van Diemen's Land ?	Bs



LESSON XV.

On what Ocean would you sail from Africa to Australia ?	In.
What joins Africa to Asia ?	The Isthmus of Suez.
Between what two Seas is the Isthmus of Suez ?	Mn., Rd
What Ocean west of Africa ?	Ac.

What Sea north of Africa?

Mu

What can you say of Africa?

It is the warmest grand division of the Earth.

What Desert north of the central part of Africa?

What Cape at the southern point of Africa?

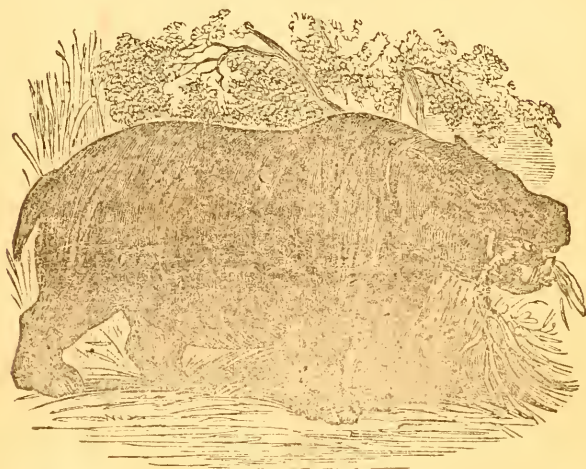
G. He.

What Gulf west of Africa?

G. of Ga

What Country in the western part of Africa?

Ga.



The Hippopotamus.

LESSON XVI.

What large Island south-east of Africa?

Mr.

What Sea between Africa and Europe?

Mu

What connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean?

What two Oceans between the Eastern and Western Continents?

The Atlantic on one side, and the Pacific on the other

Which is the largest City in the world?

London.

Which is the largest City on the Western Continent?

New York.

On what water would you sail from Europe to America?

On what water would you sail from Australia to Cape Good

Hope?

LESSON XVII.

Where Situated.

North America ?	Asia ?	Brazil ?
South America ?	Africa ?	Arabia ?
Europe ?	Greenland ?	

LESSON XVIII.

Oceans.

Atlantic ?	Antarctic or Southern ?	Indian ?
Pacific ?	Arctic or Northern ?	

Gulfs and Bays.

Baffin's ?	Mexico ?	Bengal ?
Hudson's ?	Guinea ?	

LESSON XIX.

Islands.

West Indies ?	Australia ?	Japan Islands ?
Newfoundland ?	New Zealand ?	Madagascar ?

Capes.

Farewell ?	Horn ?	Good Hope ?
------------	--------	-------------

LESSON XX.

Seas.

Mediterranean ?	Arabian ?	Red ?
Caspian ?	Black ?	

Rivers.

Amazon ?	Missouri ?	Mississippi ?
----------	------------	---------------

Straits.

Gibraltar ?	Magellan ?	Behring's ?
-------------	------------	-------------

MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.



LESSON XXI.

- What Ocean north of N America ?
 What Ocean east ?
 What Ocean west ?
 What Gulf south ?
 What Country in the north-western part of N. America ? R. Aa
 What Country in the north-eastern part ? Gd
 What Country in the northern part ? B. Aa
 What Country south of British America ? U. S.
 Between what two Oceans are the United States situated ?
 Ac., Pc.
 What Country south of the United States ? Mo
 Which is the most southern Country of N. America ? C. Aa.
 What Sea east of Central America ? Cu *



Scene in the Frigid Zone.

LESSON XXII.

- What Bay between British America and Greenland ? Bs.
 What large Bay in British America ? Hs
 What Bay opens into Hudson's Bay ? Js.

* *car-ib-be'-an.*

What connects Baffin's Bay with the Atlantic ?	Ds. St
What connects Hudson's Bay with the Atlantic ?	Hs. St
What connects the Gulf of Mexico with the Atlantic ?	Fa. St
What great River flows into the Gulf of Mexico ?	Mi
Which is the largest River that flows into the Mississippi ?	Mi
What large River from the east flows into the Mississippi ?	Oc
Which are the largest three from the west that flow into the Mississippi ?	Mi., As., Rd
In what Country are these rivers just mentioned ?	U. S
What River flows into the Arctic Ocean ?	Ms
What River flows into Hudson's Bay ?	Nu'a
What River flows into the west side of the Gulf of Mexico ?	

R. Ge.*

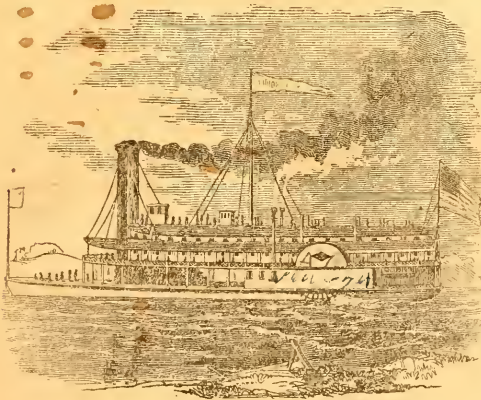


LESSON XXIII.

What is the southern Cape of Greenland ?	Fl
What is a Cape ?	
What Island east of Greenland ?	Id
What Island east of British America ?	Nd
What group of Islands south-east of the United States ?	W. Is
Mention the largest four of the West Indies.	
	Ca., Hi., Ja., P. Ro
What Islands in the Atlantic, east of the United States ?	
What Gulf west of Newfoundland ?	G. of S. Le.
What chain of Mountains in the western part of N. America ?	
What Mountains extend through Mexico ?	Mn. Cs
What Mountains in the eastern part of the United States ?	
What high Mountain in Russian America ?	Es.

LESSON XXIV.

- What Peninsula in the south-eastern part of the United States ? Fa.
 What four great Lakes north of the United States ?
 Sr., Hu., Ee., Oo
 Which is the largest of these Lakes ? Sr
 What large Lake lies entirely within the United States ? Mn
 What three large Lakes in British America ? G. Se., G. Br., Wg.
 What River between the United States and Mexico ? R. Ge.
 Into what Gulf does the Rio Grande flow ? G. of Mo.
 Which is the largest City in the United States ? N. Yk.
 What is the Capital of the United States ? Wn.
 How wide is the Isthmus of Darien ? 30 miles
 In what direction does the Isthmus of Darien extend ?
 East and west.



Steamboat on the Mississippi River

LESSON XXV.

- Sailing south on the Mississippi from its source, what four large Rivers do you pass ?
 At what water do you arrive ? G. of Mo

- Into what does the Gulf of Mexico open ? Ac. On.
 What large City near the mouth of the Mississippi ? N. Os.*
 Sailing from the Atlantic to Baffin's Bay, through what Strait do
 you pass ? Ds.
 What connects Hudson's Bay with the Atlantic Ocean ? Hs.
 Where does America approach nearest to Asia ?
 At Behring's Strait
 On what water can you sail from Florida to Mexico ?
 On what water can you sail from Cuba to S. America ?
 On what Ocean and Gulf from New York to New Orleans ?



The Whale.

LESSON XXVI.

- What large Island at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico ? Ca.
 What Peninsula north of Cuba ? Fa.
 What is a Peninsula ?
 What Peninsula west of Cuba ? Yu.
 What Peninsula in the western part of Mexico ? Lr. Ca.
 What is the southern point of Lower California ?

* nu-or'-le-anz.

- In what part of N. America are the Rocky Mountains ?
 In what part of N. America are the Alleghany Mountains ?
 On which side of Mexico is the Gulf of Mexico ?
 On which side of Mexico is the Gulf of California ?
 On which side of Greenland is Baffin's Bay ?
 On which side of Florida is the Atlantic Ocean ?
 On which side of Florida is the Gulf of Mexico ?



Fishermen.

LESSON XXVII.

What is the south-western part of the Gulf of Mexico called ?

By. of Cy

What Bay north of Central America ?

Its

What Gulf north of the Isthmus of Darien ?

G. of Darien

What Bay south of the Isthmus of Darien ?

B. of Panama.*

What Peninsula between the bays of Campeachy and Honduras ?

Yn.

In what part of the United States are Boston, New York, and Philadelphia ?

In what part of the United States is New Orleans ?

* pan-a-na'

LESSON XXVIII.

Where Situated.

Greenland ?	Canada ?	Yucatan ?
Russian America ?	United States ?	Lower California ?
British America ?	Mexico ?	Central America ?

Rivers.

Where do they rise ? What courses do they run ? Where do they empty ?

MODEL—The Mississippi rises in the northern part of the United States, runs south, and empties into the Gulf of Mexico.

Mississippi ?	Arkansas ?	Nelson's ?
Missouri ?	Red ?	Rio Grande ?
Ohio ?	Mackenzie's ?	

Straits.

Davis' ?	Hudson's ?	Bellisle ?*	Behring's ?
----------	------------	-------------	-------------

LESSON XXIX.

Gulfs and Bays.

Baffin's ?	Mexico ?	California ?
Hudson's ?	Campeachy ?	Honduras ?

Lakes.

Great Bear ?	Superior ?	Erie ?
Great Slave ?	Michigan ?	Ontario ?
Winnipeg ?	Huron ?	

Islands.

West Indies ?	Iceland ?	Cuba ?
Newfoundland ?	Hayti ?	Vancouver's ?
Jamaica ?	Porto Rico ?†	

* bel-ilo'.

† por-to-re'ko.

History and Description of North America.

LESSON XXX.

Q. When and by whom was North America discovered ?

A. In the year 1492, by Christopher Columbus.

Q. From what country did Columbus sail ?

A. From Spain.

Q. Where did he intend to go ?

A. To India, in Asia.

Q. In what direction did Europeans go to India ?

A. East.

Q. In what direction did Columbus sail ?

A. West.

Q. On what water did he sail ?

A. On the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. Why did Columbus think to arrive at India by a westerly course on the Atlantic ?

A. He knew the earth was a globe, and thought the Atlantic extended from Europe, around one side of the earth, to Asia.

LESSON XXXI.

Q. What land stopped him on his way to Asia ?

A. America and its islands.

Q. When America stopped him, where did he think he had arrived ?

A. He thought he had arrived at Asia.

Q. How far had he really gone ?

A. Only one-third of the distance from Europe westward to Asia.

Q If America had not stopped him, could he have arrived at India ?

A He could.

Q How many times did Columbus visit America ?

A. Four times.

Q After whom was America named ?

A. Amerigo Vespucci.

Q How long after the discovery did he visit America ?

A. Seven years after.

Q. Why was this Continent named after him ?

A. His description of the country being the first published, many believed him to be the first discoverer.



Deer



Fox.

LESSON XXXII.

Q. What people were found in America ?

A. Savages, who obtained their food by hunting and fishing.

Q What did Columbus name them ?

A. Thinking he had arrived at India, he called them Indians.

Q. Where did the Whites come from ?

A. The Whites came from Europe.

Q. What people from Europe first came to America ?

A. First, the Spaniards ; next, the English ; and after them, the French.

Q. Where did the Blacks or Negroes come from ?

A. They were brought from Africa as slaves to the Whites.



Geysers, or Hot Springs, Iceland.

Q. What people live in the most northern parts of N. America ?

A. The Esquimaux.*

Q. In what do the Esquimaux live ?

A. In huts made of ice and snow.

Q. What can you say of the climate in the northern parts of N America ?

* es'ke-mo.

A. It is very cold, there being ice and snow during all the year.

Q. What is said of trees and vegetables in those parts?

A. No large trees nor vegetables can grow.



Beaver.



Wolf.

LESSON XXXIII.

Q. What do the Esquimaux wear?

A. The **skins** and fur of animals.

Q. What animals are found there?

A. Bears, raccoons, beavers, and deer.

Q. Of what are the huts of the Greenlanders made?

A. Of stone and turf.



Indian Encampment.

Q. In what are the Greenlanders expert ?

A. In the management of their canoes and in capturing the seal.

Q. For what is the seal useful ?

A. The flesh is used for food, the oil for burning, and the skin for making clothes, tents, and boats.

Q. On what do the people ride from place to place ?

A. On sledges drawn by dogs.

Q. Were all the Indians savages when America was discovered ?

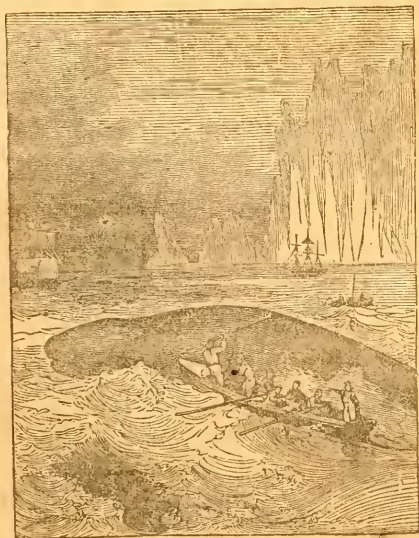
A. They were not: in Mexico and Peru they were partly civilized, having regular governments and kings.

Q. In what did the people of those two countries live ?

A. Many of them lived in cities containing large and beautiful buildings.

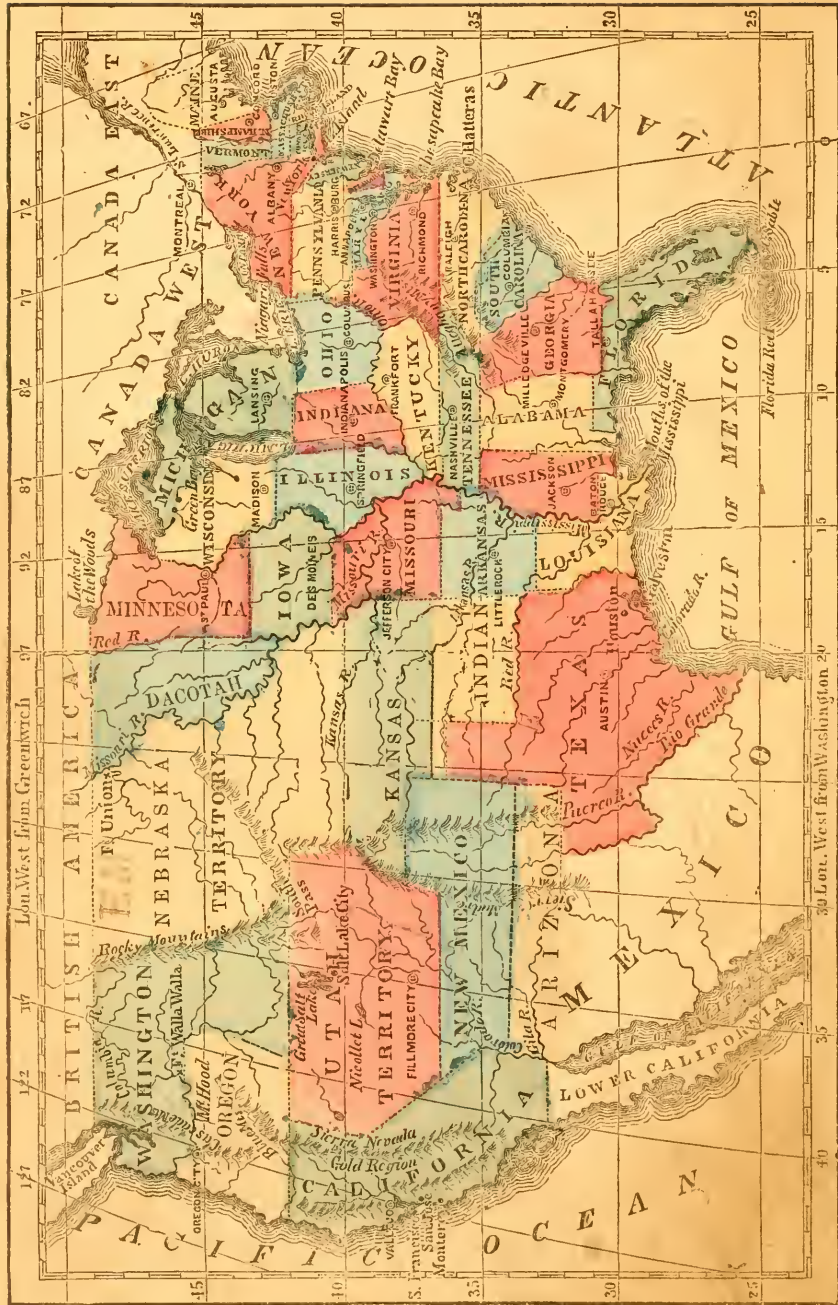
Q. What precious metals were found in America ?

A. Gold and silver.



Whale Fishing.

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.



LESSON XXXIV.

How many States are there ?	Thirty-three.
Which is the largest ?	Texas.
Which is the smallest ?	Rhode Island
How many Territories are there ?	Eight.
What Ocean east of the United States ?	West ?
What Province of British America north of the United States ?	Ca
What Country south of the United States ?	Mo.
What Gulf south of the United States ?	G. of Mo.
Which is the most north-eastern State ?	Me.
Which is the most western State ?	Ca.
Which is the most southern State ?	Fa.

LESSON XXXV.

In what direction do the rivers between the Rocky and the Alleghany Mountains flow ?	Towards the Mississippi River.
In what direction do the rivers east of the Alleghany Mountains flow ?	Towards the Atlantic Ocean.
What Lakes on the northern border of the United States ?	
What Lake connected with these entirely within the United States ?	
What River is the outlet of Lake Ontario ?	St. Le.
Into what does the St. Lawrence River flow ?	Gulf of St. Lawrence
What River separates Texas from Mexico ?	R. Ge.
Into what does the Rio Grande flow ?	G. of Mo
What two Rivers meet near the head of the Gulf of California ?	

LESSON XXXVI.

What River forms part of the boundary between Oregon and Washington ?	Ca
What two large Lakes border on the State of New York ?	Oo, Ee.

What two States south of New York ?

What three States east of New York ?

What two States north of Massachusetts ?

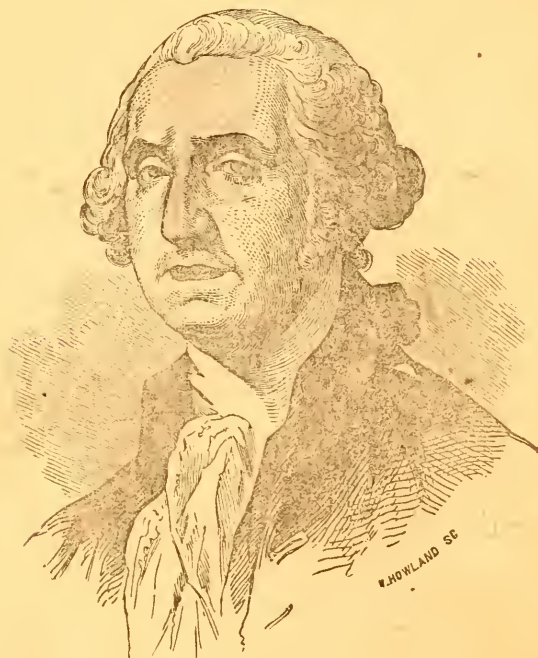
What two States south of Massachusetts ?

What State borders on four of the great lakes ?

What Lake north of Michigan ?

What Lake east of Michigan ? West ?

What State in the southern part of the United States is a peninsula ?



Washington.

LESSON XXXVII.

What Water east of Florida ? West ?

What River separates Indiana from Kentucky ?

What River separates Illinois from Missouri ?

Between what Territories do the Rocky Mountains extend ?

Oo.

Mi

What large Island north-west of Washington Territory ?
 What States south of Lake Erie ?
 What State south of Lake Michigan ?
 Through what State does the Missouri run ?
 Through what State does the Arkansas run ?
 Through what State does the Red run ?
 What is the eastern Cape of North Carolina ?
 What is the southern Cape of Florida ?
 What Lake in the northern part of Utah ?
 On what River can you sail from Wisconsin to the Gulf of Mexico ?
 On what two Rivers can you sail from Pennsylvania to Louisiana ?
 On what bodies of water can you sail from Maine to Texas ?

LESSON XXXVIII.

EASTERN STATES.

States.	Capitals.		Situation.
Maine,	Augusta,	on the	Kennebec.
New Hampshire,	Concord,	"	Merrimac.
Vermont,	Montpelier,	"	Orton.
Massachusetts,	Boston,	"	Boston Harbor.
Rhode Island,	{ Providence,	"	Providence Bay.
	{ Newport,	"	Rhode Island.
Connecticut,*	{ Hartford,	"	Connecticut.
	{ New Haven,	"	New Haven Bay.

LESSON XXXIX.

MIDDLE STATES.

States.	Capitals.		Situation.
New York,	Albany,	on the	Hudson.
New Jersey,	Trenton,	"	Delaware.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg,	"	Susquehanna.
Delaware,	Dover,	"	Jones' Creek.

* *kon-net'e-kut.*

LESSON XL.

SOUTHERN STATES.

States.	Capitals.		Situation.
Maryland,	Annapolis,	on the	Severn.
Virginia,	Richmond,	"	James.
North Carolina,	Raleigh,	near the	Neuse.
South Carolina,	Columbia,	on the	Congaree.
Georgia,	Milledgeville,	"	Oconee.
Florida,	Tallahassee,		Inland.
Alabama,	Montgomery,	on the	Alabama.
Mississippi,	Jackson,	"	Pearl.
Louisiana,	Baton Rouge,	"	Mississippi.
Texas,	Austin,	"	Colorado.

LESSON XLI.

WESTERN STATES.

States.	Capitals.		Situation.
Arkansas,	Little Rock,	on the	Arkansas.
Tennessee,	Nashville,	"	Cumberland
Kentucky,	Frankfort,	"	Kentucky.
Ohio,	Columbus,	"	Sciota.
Michigan,	Lansing,	on the	Grand.
Indiana,	Indianapolis,	"	W.F'k of White R.
Illinois, (<i>oy</i>)	Springfield,	near the	Sangamon.
Wisconsin,	Madison,	on the	Fourth Lake.
Iowa,	Des Moines,	"	Des Moines.
Missouri,	Jefferson City,	"	Missouri.
California,	Sacramento,	"	Sacramento.
Minnesota,	St. Paul,	on the	Mississippi.
Oregon,	Salem,	on the	Willamette.

LESSON XLII.

TERRITORIES.

Territories.	Capitals.	Situation.
Washington,	Olympia,	on Puget's Sound.
Utah,	Fillmore City,	near the Nicollet River
New Mexico,	Santa Fe,*	" Rio Grande.
Nebraska,	Omaha City.	" Missouri.
Kansas,	Lawrence,	" Kansas.
Indian.		
Dacotah.		
Arizona.		

LESSON XLIII.

Where Situated.

STATES.

New York ?	Maine ?	Louisiana ?
Massachusetts ?	Virginia ?	Texas ?
Pennsylvania ?	Ohio ?	California ?
New Jersey ?	Michigan ?	Florida ?

RIVERS.

Where do they rise ?	What courses do they run ?	Where do they empty ?
Mississippi ?	Arkansas ?	St. Lawrence ?
Missouri ?	Red ?	Columbia ?
Ohio ?	Rio Grande ?	Gila ?

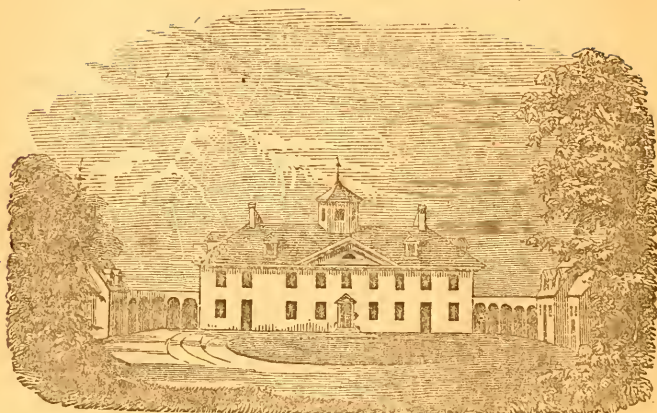
Lakes.

Superior ?	Huron ?	Ontario ?
Michigan ?	Erie ?	Great Salt ?

Capes.

Hatteras ?	Sable ?
------------	---------

* *san'ta-fay*.



Washington's Residence. Front View.

History and Description of the United States.

LESSON XLIV.

Q. What are the United States?

A. The most populous and powerful country in America.

Q. How long have the United States been a Republic?

A. About eighty years.

Q. To what Government was this country formerly subject?

A. To the British Government.

Q. Why did the Americans become dissatisfied with the British Government?

A. A tax was unjustly laid upon tea, paper, and other articles, that the people obtained from Europe.

Q. Did the Americans feel disposed to pay the tax?

A. They did not.

Q. What was then done?

A. Armies were sent from England to force them to submission.

Q. What did the Americans do ?

A. They raised armies for defence.

Q. Who was appointed to take command of the American forces ?

A. George Washington.

Q. Where were the first battles fought ?

A. At Lexington and Bunker Hill, in Massachusetts

Q. What can you say of the British Army ?

A. The British Army consisted of well-trained soldiers, whose wants were well provided for.

Q. Of whom was the American Army mostly composed ?

A. Of men who went from their farms and workshops, without having been trained as soldiers.

Q. Were the Americans as well supplied with clothes, ammunition, &c., as the British were ?

A. They were not ; many in the middle of winter marched through deep snow, without coats, shoes, or stockings.



LESSON XLV.

Q. What is this War called ?

A. The War of the Revolution.

Q. How long did it last ?

A. Nearly eight years.

Q. During the War what did Congress do ?

A. Congress declared the country free and independent.

Q. On what day did this take place ?

A. On the 4th of July, 1776.

Q. Why do the Americans celebrate every 4th of July with so much rejoicing?

A. In remembrance of the day when Congress declared the country free and independent.

Q. Where was the Declaration of Independence signed?

A. In the city of Philadelphia.

Q. How many States were there then?

A. Thirteen.

Q. How many stripes on the American flag?

A. Thirteen, representing the first thirteen States.

Q. How many States are there now?

A. Thirty-three.

Q. How many stars on the American flag?

A. Thirty-three, representing the thirty-three States.

Q. Who were at last successful in the Revolution?

A. The Americans.

Q. What form of government did the Americans adopt?

A. A Republican form of Government.

Q. Of what is this country composed?

A. Of States.

Q. Into what is a State divided?

A. Into Counties.

Q. What does a County contain?

A. Cities, Towns, and Villages.

Q. How is a City divided?

A. Into Wards or Districts.



LESSON XLVI.

Q. Who holds the highest office in this country?

A. The President.

Q. Who is the highest officer in a State ?

A. The Governor.

Q. Who is the highest officer in a City ?

A. The Mayor.

Q. Who is the highest officer in a Ward ?

A. The Alderman.

Q. By whom are the laws of the United States made ?

A. By Congress.

Q. What is the duty of the President ?

A. To enforce or execute the laws made by Congress

Q. Who was the first President of the United States ?

A. George Washington.

Q. How long was he President ?

A. Eight years.

Q. Where did Washington die ?

A. At Mount Vernon, at the age of 68 years

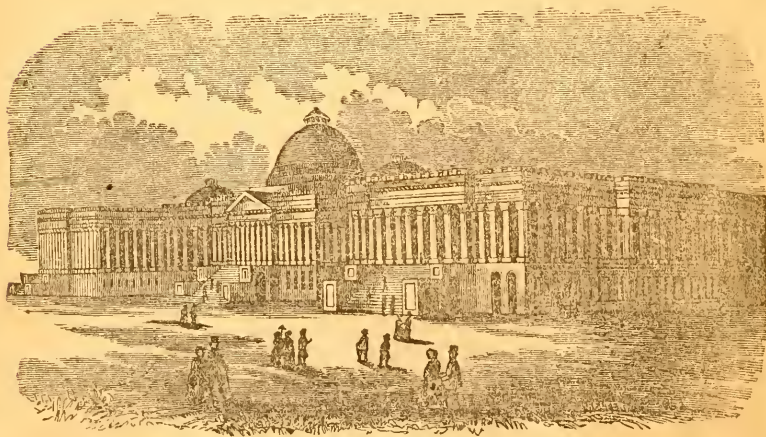


New Tomb of Washington

LESSON XLVII.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NAMES.	Inaugu- rated.	Years served.	NAMES.	Inaugu- rated.	Years served.
GEORGE WASHINGTON.	1789	8	MARTIN VAN BUREN..	1837	4
JOHN ADAMS.....	1797	4	WILLIAM H. HARRISON	1841	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
THOMAS JEFFERSON ..	1801	8	JOHN TYLER.....	1841	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
JAMES MADISON	1809	8	JAMES K. POLK.....	1845	4
JAMES MONROE.....	1817	8	ZACHARY TAYLOR....	1849	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.	1825	4	MILLARD FILLMORE ..	1850	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
ANDREW JACKSON....	1829	8	FRANKLIN PIERCE ...	1853	4
			JAMES BUCHANAN...	1857	4



Capitol at Washington, with New Extension.

LESSON XLVIII.

Q. In what City does Congress meet?

A. In Washington, the capital of the United States.

Q. What is the building called in which Congress meets?

A. The Capitol.

Q. Of what is Congress composed?

A. Of Senators and Representatives,

Q. For what length of time is the President elected?

A. For four years

Q. For how long are Senators elected?

A. For six years.

Q. For how long are Representatives elected?

A. For two years.

Q. By whom are the laws of a State made?

A. By the Legislature of the State.

Q. In what City does the Legislature meet?

A. In the Capital of the State.

Q. What is the duty of the Governor?

A. He enforces the laws made by the Legislature.

Q. How are these Officers chosen?

A. By the votes of the people.

LESSON XLIX.

Q. In what year did the War of the Revolution end?

A. In the year 1783.

Q. How long did peace continue?

A. 29 years.

Q. What war then broke out?

A. The United States declared war against Great Britain.

Q. When did this war commence?

A. In the year 1812.

Q. Who was President during this war?

A. James Madison.

Q. What two Generals fought in this war who afterwards became Presidents of the United States?

A. Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison.

LESSON L.

Q. How long did the Second War last ?

A. The Second War lasted two years and a half.

Q. Which are the principal wars in which the United States have been engaged ?

A. First, the war of the Revolution against England ; second, the war of 1812 against England ; third, the war against Mexico.

Q. When did these wars commence ?

A. The first, in 1775 ; the second, in 1812 ; and the third, in 1846.

Q. How long did the war against Mexico continue ?

A. Two years.

Q. Which army was victorious in this war ?

A. The American Army gained every battle.

Q. Who were the Commanders of the Americans ?

A. Generals Scott and Taylor.

Generals



LESSON LI.

PRODUCTIONS AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNION.

Q. Which are the principal Cotton-growing States ?

A. Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and South Carolina.

Q. Which are the principal Tobacco-growing States ?

A. Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, and Tennessee.

Q. Which are the principal Wheat-growing States ?

A. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, and New York.

Q. What two States produce nearly all the Cane Sugar of the Union ?

A. Louisiana and Florida.

Q. What two States produce the most Wool?

A. Ohio and New York.

Q. What three States manufacture more Cotton Goods than all the rest of the Union?

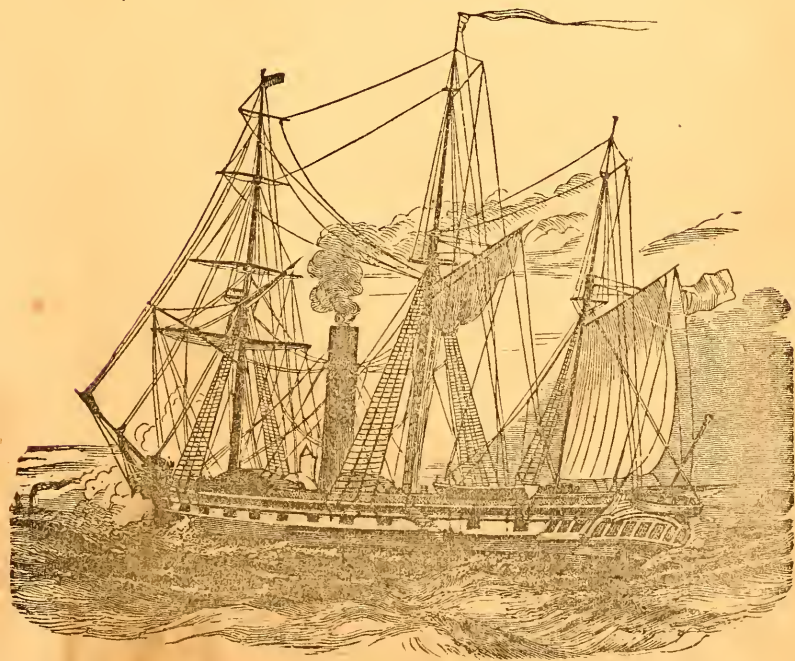
A. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

Q. What States manufacture more Woolen Goods than all the rest of the Union?

A. Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania.

Q. In what State is the most Iron found?

A. In Pennsylvania.



Steamship

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS, *July 4th*, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident;—that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the State remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our migration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity,

and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

WE, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

New Hampshire.

JOHN HANCOCK.
JOSIAH BARTLETT.
WILLIAM WHIPPLE.
MATTHEW THORNTON.

Massachusetts Bay.

SAMUEL ADAMS.
JOHN ADAMS.
ROBERT TREAT PAINE.
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Rhode Island.

STEPHEN HOPKINS.
WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN.
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON
WILLIAM WILLIAMS.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York

WILLIAM FLOYD.
PHILIP LIVINGSTON.
FRANCIS LEWIS.
LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey.

RICHARD STOCKTON.
JOHN WITHERSPOON.
FRANCIS HOPKINSON.
JOHN HART.
ABRAHAM CLARKE.

Pennsylvania.

ROBERT MORRIS.
BENJAMIN RUSH.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.
JOHN MORTON.
GEORGE CLYMER.
JAMES SMITH.
GEORGE TAYLOR.
JAMES WILSON.
GEORGE ROSS.

Delaware.

CÉSAR RODNEY.
GEORGE READ.
THOMAS M'KEAN

Maryland.

SAMUEL CHASE.
WILLIAM PACA.
THOMAS STONE.
CHARLES CARROLL, OF CAR-
ROLLTON.

Virginia

GEORGE WYTHE.
 RICHARD HENRY LEE.
 THOMAS JEFFERSON.
 BENJAMIN HARRISON.
 THOMAS NELSON, JR.
 FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE.
 CARTER BRAXTON.

North Carolina.

WILLIAM HOOPER.
 JOSEPH HEWES.
 JOHN PENN.

South Carolina.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE.
 THOMAS HEYWARD, JR.
 THOMAS LYNCH, JR.
 ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia.

BUTTON GWINNETT.
 LYMAN HALL.
 GEORGE WALTON.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

ALL legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives is composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States.

A Representative must be twenty-five years of age, have been seven years a citizen of the United States, and, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

There is at present one Representative for every ninety-three thousand inhabitants.

The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years.

A Senator must be thirty years of age, have been nine years a citizen of the United States, and, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States is the President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

Senators and Representatives receive each eight dollars a day, while Congress is in session.

Congress assembles in the City of Washington on the first Monday of December, each year.

No Senator or Representative shall hold office under the United States.

A majority of each house constitutes a quorum to do business.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, within ten days; for reconsideration. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of each House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the veto of the President.

Congress has power—To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; to borrow money; to regulate commerce; to establish uniform naturalization laws; to coin money and regulate the rates thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures; to establish post-offices and post-roads; to secure to authors and inventors, for limited times, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations; to declare war; to raise and support armies and a navy; to provide for organizing, arming, disciplining, and calling forth the militia; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to make all laws which shall be necessary for carrying into execution all powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States.

The executive power is vested in a President of the United States of America.

The President and Vice-President, who are chosen for the term of four years, are elected as follows:—The people of the several States elect persons called *electors*, who vote for the President and Vice-President; each State appointing as many electors as the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which it is entitled. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. The result of the ballot being signed and certified by them, shall be transmitted to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate, who, in the presence of both Houses of Congress, shall open all certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the votes of a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, shall be President; and if no person have the votes of a majority, the House of Representatives shall, from the highest three, choose the President.

The President must be a native of the United States, thirty-five years of age or upwards, and fourteen years a resident of the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, by death or any other cause, the Vice-President becomes President, and shall serve out the term the President had to serve; and in case of the removal from office of both President and Vice-President, Congress declares what officer shall act as President.

The President receives, at present, a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars annually; and the Vice-President sixteen dollars per day:—

The President, before entering on the duties of his office, takes the following oath or affirmation:—

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

The President is Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States; he has power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He has power, with consent of the Senate, to make treaties, to appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, &c.; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them.

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

The judicial power of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior Courts as Congress may think proper to establish, the judges holding their offices during good behavior.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where said crimes shall have been committed.

Treason against the United States consists only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

A person charged in any State with a crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from whence he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

Congress may admit new States into this Union; but no new State shall be formed within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned.

Alterations or amendments to the Constitution must be proposed by two-thirds of both Houses, and ratified by three-fourths of the legislatures of the several States.

All executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, are bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

There shall be no unreasonable searches or seizures; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

No person shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be witness against himself.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed: to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for defence.

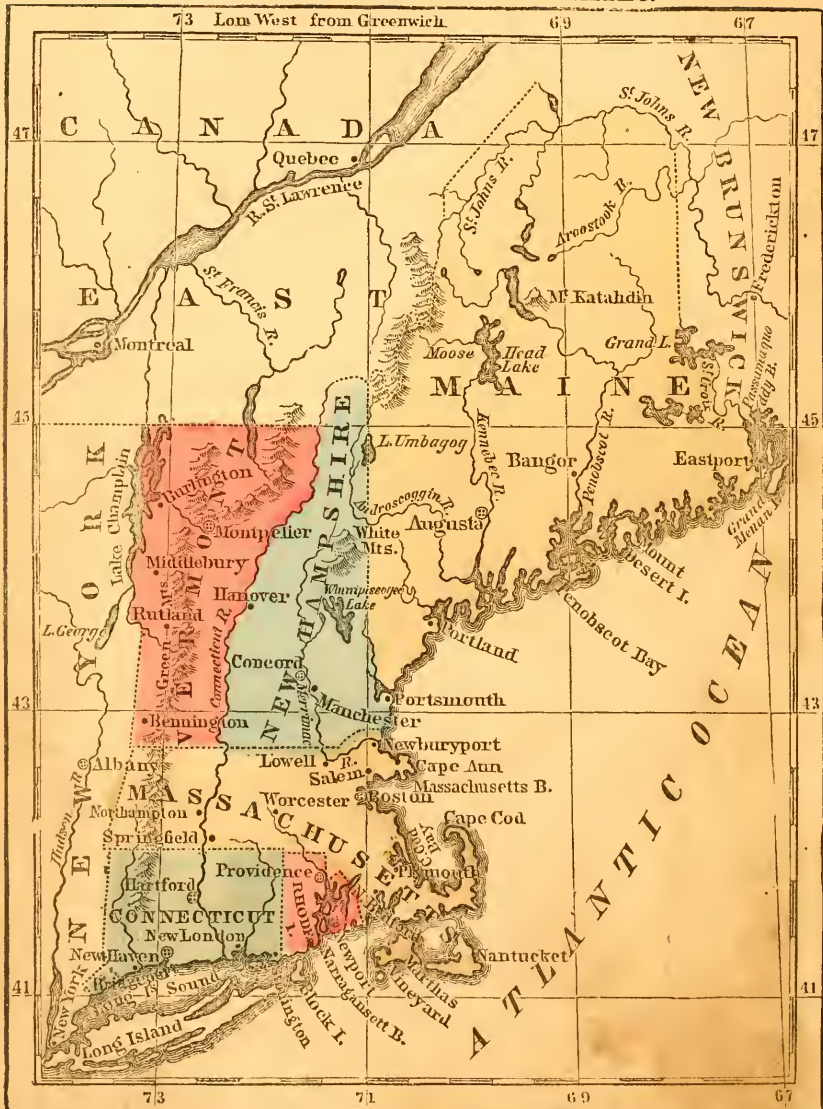
The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

MAP OF THE EASTERN STATES.

73 Long West from Greenwich

69

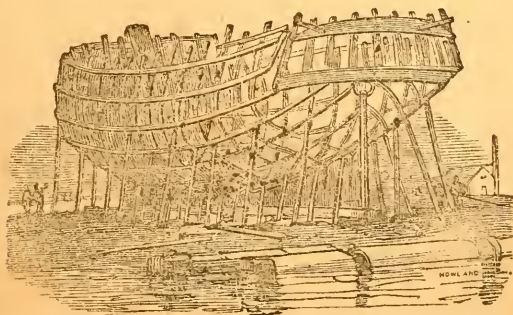
67



LESSON LII.

MAINE.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| How many Eastern States are there ? | Six |
| Which is the largest of the Eastern States ? | Maine. |
| How many Counties does Maine contain ? | Fifteen. |
| What Province north of Maine ? | |
| What Province east ? | |
| What water south ? | |
| What State west ? | |
| What River north ? | S. Ja. |
| What three large Rivers in Maine flow south ? | |
| What large Bay on the southern coast ? | |
| What large Bay south-east ? | |
| What River flows into Passamaquoddy Bay ? | |
| What large Lake in Maine ? | |
| What River is the outlet of Moose Head Lake ? | |
| What large Town in the south-west ? | |
| What Town on Passamaquoddy Bay ? | |
| What Town on the Penobscot River ? | |
| What large Island south of Maine ? | |
| In what direction do the rivers in the northern part of Maine flow ? | |
| In what direction do the rivers in the southern part flow ? | |



Ship-building in Maine.

LESSON LIII.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

What State west of Maine ?

What Ocean touches the south-east corner of New Hampshire ?

What Province north of New Hampshire ?

What State west ? South ?

What water south-east ?

What large River between New Hampshire and Vermont ?

Where does the Connecticut rise ?

Which is the largest River in New Hampshire ?

Where does the Merrimac commence ?

We. Mts.

What is the highest peak of the White Mountains ?

Mount Washington.

What Lake in New Hampshire ?

What Lake between New Hampshire and Maine ?

Which is the largest Town in New Hampshire ?

Mr.

What Town in the south-eastern part of New Hampshire ?



Notch of the White Mountains.

LESSON LIV.

VERMONT

Between what two States does the Connecticut run ?
 Through what two States does it run ?
 What Province north of Vermont ?
 What State east ?
 What State south ?
 What State west ?
 What Lake between Vermont and New York ?
 What Town on Lake Champlain ?
 What Town in the south-west ?
 What Mountains extend north and south in Vermont ?

LESSON LV.

MASSACHUSETTS.

What large River flows through the west part of Massachusetts ?
 What River flows through the north-east part ?
 In what State does the Merrimac rise ?
 What State west of Massachusetts ?
 What two States north ?
 What two States south ?
 What two Bays east ?
 What two Capes in the eastern part ?
 What two Islands south-east belonging to the State ?

What Mountains extend through the western part ?
 What two large Towns in the north-east ?
 What two Towns on the Connecticut ?
 What two Towns in the south-east ?
 What Peninsula in the south-east ?
 In what direction from Boston is New York ?
 In what direction from Boston is Albany ?

Nt., Ms. Vd.
 Gn.
 Ll., Sm
 Cape Cod

LESSON LVI.

CONNECTICUT AND RHODE ISLAND.

What State north of Connecticut?

What State east? West?

What water south?

Into what Ocean does Long Island Sound open?

What large River flows through the State?

What River, in the west, flows into Long Island Sound?

Housatonic* R.

What River, in the east, flows into Long Island Sound?

Thames† R.

What Mountains in the north-west?

What two Towns in the south-east?

What Town in the south-west?

What State north and east of Rhode Island?

What State west?

What Bay in the eastern part of Rhode Island?

What large Island in Narragansett Bay?

Rhode I.

What Island south of the State?

LESSON LVII.

Where Situated.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Eastport?

Salem?

New London?

Bangor?

Boston?

New Haven?

Augusta?

Plymouth?‡

Bridgeport?

Portland?

New Bedford?

Hartford?

Concord?

Providence?

Springfield?

Manchester?

Newport?

Northampton?

Lowell?

Stonington?

Montpelier?

* hoo-sa-ton'ik.

† tenz.

‡ plim'uth.

LESSON LVIII.

RIVERS.

Where do they rise? What courses do they run? Where empty?

St. John's?	Kennebec?	Connecticut?
St. Croix?*	Androscoggin?	Merrimac?

ISLANDS.

Nantucket?	Martha's Vineyard?	Block?
------------	--------------------	--------

BAYS.

Passamaquoddy?	Massachusetts?	Narragansett?
Penobscot?	Cape Cod?	

CAPIES.

Ann?	Cod?
------	------

LAKES.

Moose Head?	Grand?	Winnipiseogee?†
Umbagog?	Champlain?	

History and Description of the Eastern States.

LESSON. LIX.

Q. By what other name is this section of the Union known?

A. New England.

Q. Who were the first settlers of New England?

A. People from England, called Puritans.

Q. When and where did they land?

A. In the year 1620, at Plymouth.

Q. What can you say of these Puritans?

A. They were a religious and moral people.

* sent kroy'

† win-e-pe-oaw'ka

Q. What are the people of these States often called ?

A. Yankees.

Q. How did that name arise ?

A. The Indians trying to say *English*, pronounced it more like *Yankees*.

Q. For what is Maine noted ?

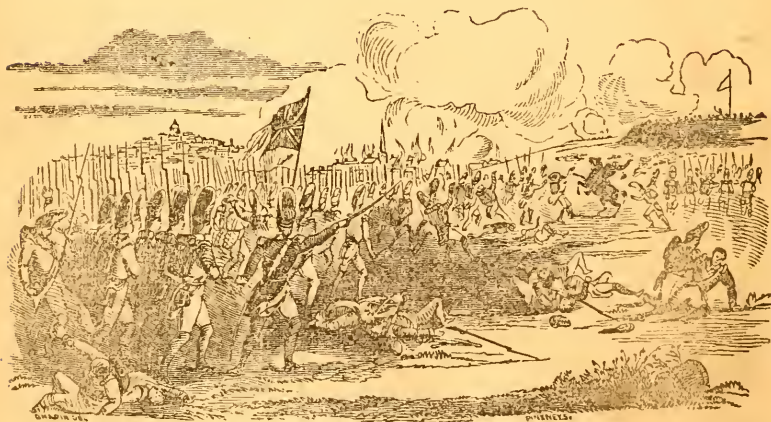
A. For Lumber and Ship-building.

Q. What is said of the Harbors of Maine ?

A. Maine has more fine harbors than any other State of the Union.

Q. For what is Vermont famous ?

A. For fine Sheep.



Battle of Bunker Hill.

Q. What victory was gained at Bennington, during the Revolution ?

A. The victory of General Stark and the Green Mountain Boys over the British.

Q. From what is the name Vermont derived ?

A. From *verde*, green ; and *mont*, mountain.

LESSON LX.

Q. For what are Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island noted ?

A. For the manufacture of Cotton and Woolen Goods.

Q. What can you say of the Whale-fishery of Massachusetts ?

A. Massachusetts has nearly as many men engaged in the Whale-fishery as all the world besides.

Q. What part did Massachusetts take in the Revolution ?

A. Massachusetts furnished more soldiers and money than any other State.

Q. What great battle was fought near Boston ?

A. The Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th, 1775.

Q. What was the size of each army in the Battle of Bunker Hill ?

A. The Americans 1500, the British 3000.

Q. What was the loss in killed and wounded ?

A. The Americans lost 450, the British 1000.

Q. What American General was among the killed ?

A. General Warren.

Q. Who were the Commanders in this battle ?

A. Colonel Prescott of the Americans, and General Howe of the British.

Q. From what did Massachusetts derive its name ?

A. From Massachusetts Bay ; so called from a tribe of Indians.

Q. What can you say of the Harbors of Massachusetts ?

A. Massachusetts has more good harbors than any other State except Maine.

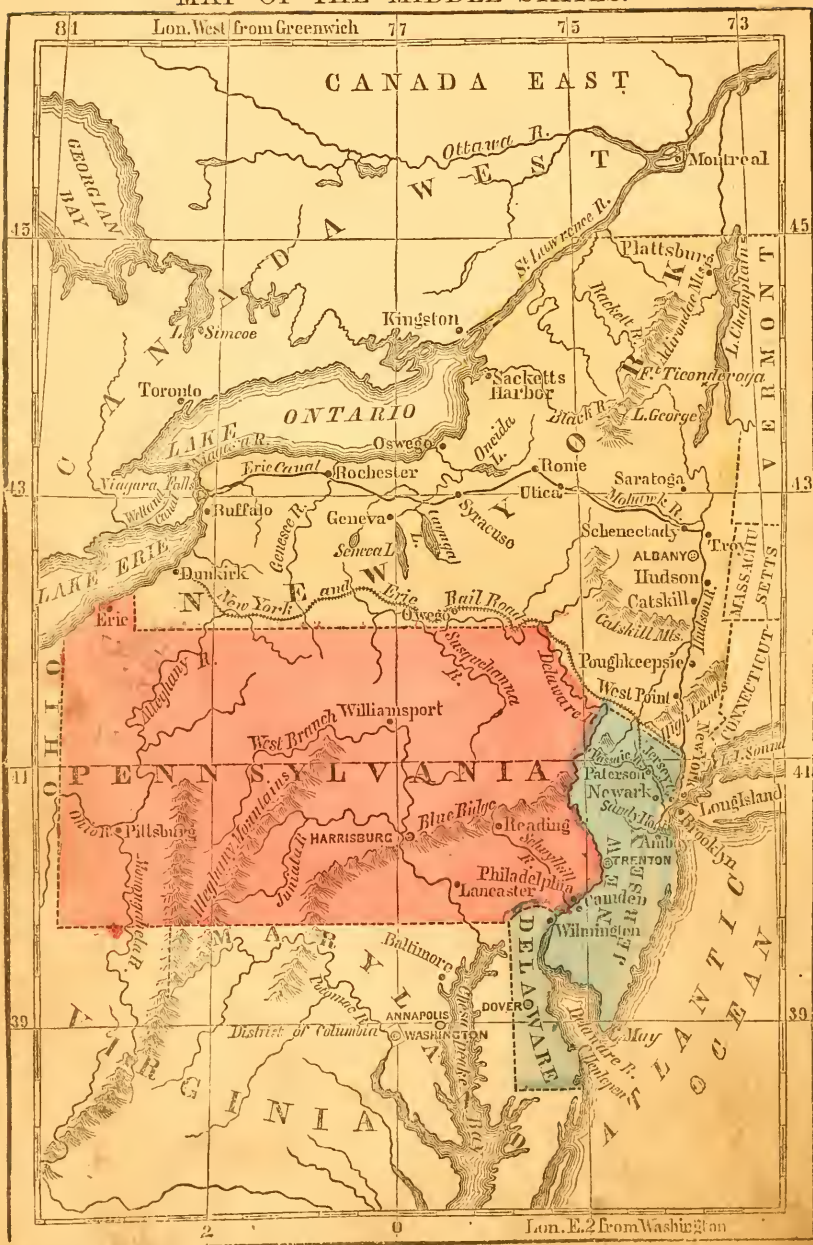
Q. What famous College at New Haven ?

A. Yale College.

Q. From what did the State of Rhode Island receive its name ?

A. From an island of that name in Narragansett Bay

MAP OF THE MIDDLE STATES.



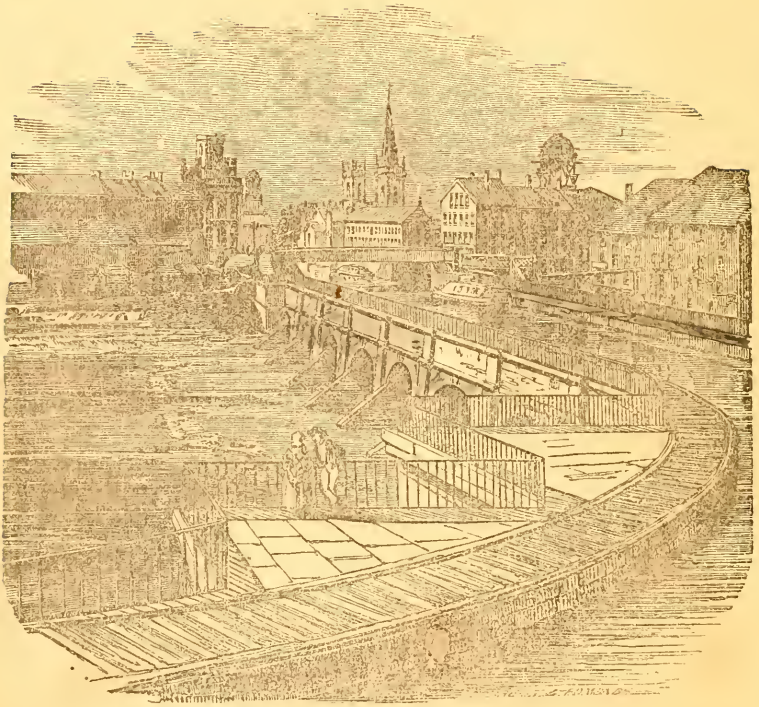
LESSON LXI.

How many Middle States are there ?	Four.
Which is the largest of the Middle States ?	New York.
Into how many Counties is New York divided ?	Sixty
What Province north of New York ?	
What three States east ?	
What two States south ?	
What Lake west ? North-west ?	
What two Rivers between New York and Canada ?	
Which flows from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario ?	
What Lake between New York and Vermont ?	
What Sound between Long Island and Connecticut ?	
Which is the largest River in New York ?	Hu.
What large River flows into the Hudson ?	
What River flows north through the western part of the State ?	



LESSON LXII

What River is the outlet of Lake Ontario ?	
In what direction does the St. Lawrence flow ?	
Into what water does it empty ?	G. of St. Lawrence.
What Canal crosses this State ?	Erie Canal.
How long is it ?	364 miles.
What waters does it connect ?	
What City at the east end of the Canal ?	Albany.
What City at the west end ?	Buffalo
Mention the largest Lakes in the centre of the State.	
What River receives the water from these lakes ?	Oswego.
What River flows into the east end of Lake Ontario ?	Blk.
What small Lake near the southern part of Lake Champlain ?	
What large River from New York flows through Pennsylvania ?	Sa.
What River from New York flows between Pennsylvania and New Jersey ?	



Rochester, Genesee River, and Erie Canal.

LESSON LXIII.

What Mountains in the north-eastern part of New York ?

What Mountains in the eastern part ?

What Mountains in the south-eastern part ?

What City a little south of the mouth of the Mohawk ? Ty.

What City a little south of Troy ?

What City at the mouth of the Oswego ?

What City where the Erie Canal crosses the Genesee River ?

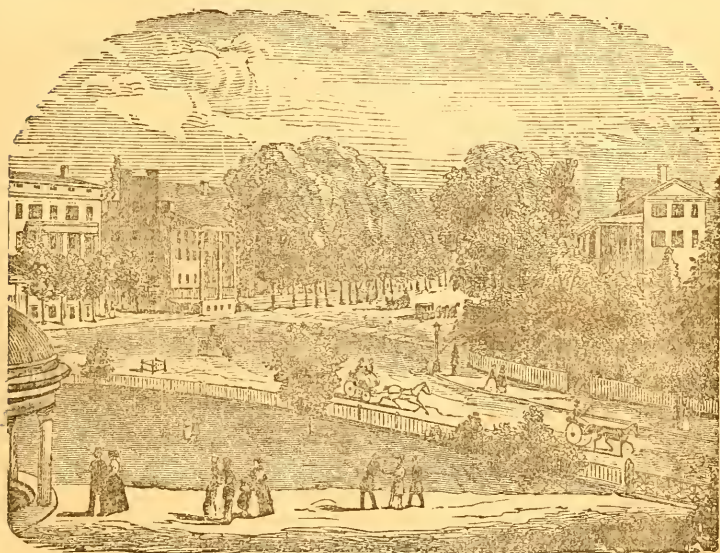
What Town on the Hudson where it passes through the Highlands ? W. Pt

What large City on Long Island, opposite New York ?

On what water can you sail from New York to Albany ?

On what water can you sail from Albany to Lake Erie ? Ee. Cl

What Railroad in the southern part of New York ?
 On what Canal can you sail from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario ?
 On which side of the Hudson is the City of New York ?
 On which side of the Hudson is Albany ?
 On which side of the Hudson is Troy ?



Saratoga Springs.

LESSON LXIV.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Which is the largest State bordering on New York ?	PL
How many Counties in Pennsylvania ?	Sixty-five.
What States east of Pennsylvania ?	
What States south ? West ?	
What River between Pennsylvania and New Jersey ?	
Where does the Delaware commence ?	
Into what water does it flow ?	
What Lake north-west of Pennsylvania ?	
What great River flows through the eastern part of the State ?	

From what Lake does the Susquehanna flow ? L. Otsego
 Into what Bay does it empty ?
 What great River commences in the west ? Oo.
 By what two Rivers is it formed ?

LESSON LXV

In what direction does the Alleghany flow ?
 From what State does the Monongahela come ?
 What Chain of Mountains in the south-eastern part of Pennsylvania ?
 What Mountains extend through the centre of the State ?
 What large City in the south-east ? Pa.
 Between what two Rivers is Philadelphia situated ? De., Sl.*
 On what River and Bay can you sail from Philadelphia to the Atlantic ?
 Which is the largest City in the western part of the State ? Pg.
 On what three Rivers can you sail from Pittsburg ?
 On what bodies of water can you sail from New York to Philadelphia ?
 Which is the shortest way from New York to Philadelphia ?
 By R. R. across N. Jersey.

LESSON LXVI.

NEW JERSEY AND DELAWARE.

What State north of New Jersey ?
 What State south ? West ?
 What Ocean east ?
 What division of land is New Jersey ?
 What River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania ?
 What Bay between New Jersey and Delaware ?
 What is the southern Cape of New Jersey ?
 What Cape in the eastern part ? Sy. Hk

What two Islands north-east of New Jersey? Long, and Staten.
 To what State do they belong? N. Yk.
 What River in the north-eastern part of New Jersey?
 What two Cities on the Passaic?
 What Canal crosses the northern part of the State? Morris
 What Ocean and Bay east of Delaware?
 What two Capes at the mouth of the Delaware Bay?
 What State south and west of Delaware?

LESSON LXVII.

Where Situated.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

New York?	Catskill?	Utica?
Brooklyn?	Hudson?	Rome?
West Point?	Albany?	Syracuse?
Poughkeepsie?*	Troy?	Rochester?

LESSON LXVIII.

Buffalo?	Harrisburg?	Jersey City?
Dunkirk?	Pittsburg?	Trenton?
Plattsburg?	Paterson?	Camden?
Philadelphia?	Newark?	Dover?

LESSON LXIX.

RIVERS.

Where do they rise? What courses do they run? Where empty?

Hudson?	Genesee?	Ohio?
Mohawk?	Niagara?	Susquehanna?
St. Lawrence?	Alleghany?	Delaware?

* *po-kip'se.*

LESSON LXX.

Where Situated.

LAKES.

Ontario ?

Champlain ?

Oneida ?

Erie ?

George ?

Seneca ?

MOUNTAINS.

Adiron'dac ?

Highlands ?

Alleghany ?

Catskill ?

Blue Ridge ?

CAPES.

Sandy Hook ?

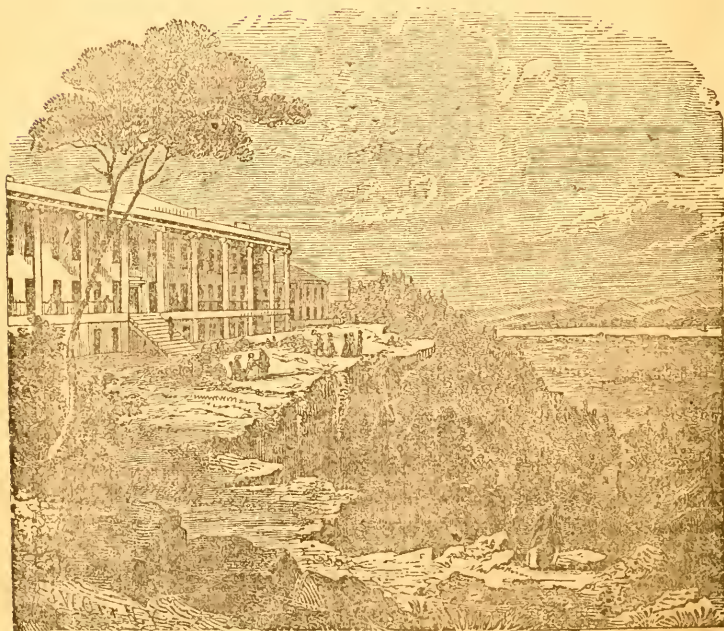
May ?

Henlopen ?

CANALS.

Erie ?

Welland ?



Catskill.



Niagara Falls.

History and Description of the Middle States.

LESSON LXXI.

Q. Which division of the Union contains the greatest number of inhabitants, in proportion to its size?

A. The Middle States

Q. Which State contains the greatest number of inhabitants?

A. New York.

Q. What can you say of its Canals and Railroads?

A. They are more extensive than those of any other State.

Q. For what is New York remarkable?

A. For the beautiful scenery of its lakes, rivers, and waterfalls; especially Niagara.

Q. How much higher is Lake Erie than Lake Ontario?

A. Lake Erie is 330 feet higher than Lake Ontario.

Q. In what river are the falls?

A. In Niagara River.

Q. How high is the precipice over which the water falls?

A. 160 feet.

Q. Whence does Niagara River receive its water?

A. From Lake Erie.

Q. Where does it discharge its water?

A. Into Lake Ontario.

Q. What does the western part of New York produce?

A. Large crops of Wheat.

Q. Whence is New York city supplied with water?

A. From Croton river, by an aqueduct 40 miles long.

Q. For what is Rochester noted?

A. Rochester has the largest Flour Mills in the world.

Q. What people first settled New York?

A. The Dutch, in the year 1614.

LESSON LXXII.

Q. Who settled Pennsylvania?

A. The Swedes, in the year 1643.

Q. Who came to Pennsylvania about 40 years after the Swedes?

A. Quakers from England.

Q. Who was the leader of the Quakers?

A. William Penn.

Q. How long before the Revolution did the Quakers come?

A. Nearly 100 years.

Q. To whom did America at first belong?

A. To the Indians, who first inhabited it.

Q. How did the Whites get possession of the land ?

A. Sometimes they bought it, but often took it by force.

Q. How did the Quakers obtain their land ?

A. They paid the Indians for all the land they occupied.

Q. What did the Indians think of the fair dealing of the Quakers ?

A. They held them in great respect many years after.

Q. What does the word *Pennsylvania* mean ?

A. Penn's Woods.

Q. For what is Pennsylvania noted ?

A. For coal and iron.

Q. Who were the first settlers of New Jersey ?

A. The Dutch, in 1620.

Q. What does New Jersey produce ?

A. Fine fruits and vegetables.

Q. Which is the largest City in New Jersey ?

A. Newark

Q. For what is Paterson noted ?

A. For its Cotton Mills, and the building of Locomotives and Machines.

Q. What are raised in Delaware ?

A. Good crops of Indian Corn and Wheat.

Q. For what is Philadelphia noted ?

A. For the regularity of its streets, and the neatness of its buildings.

Q. How is the City supplied with water ?

A. By the Fairmount Water Works, on the Schuylkill River.

MAP OF THIRTY MILES AROUND NEW YORK CITY.



LESSON LXXIII.

What is New York City ?

It is the largest City on the Western Continent.

What natural division of land is it ? An Island.

What River north of the City ? East ? West ?

What Bay south ?

What large City on Long Island opposite the southern part of N. York ?

What City north-east of Brooklyn ?

What two Villages north of Williamsburg ?

What Village 11 miles east of Brooklyn ? Ja.

What Village on the Harlem River ? Hm.

What Village a little north of Harlem ? Ma.

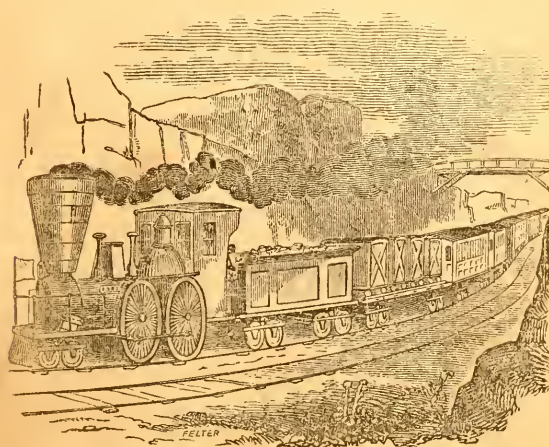
What two bodies of water does the East River connect ?

What noted burying-ground on Long Island ? Gd. Cy.

What Cemetery east of Williamsburg ?

What Island outside the Narrows, near Long Island ?

What summer resort east of Coney Island ? Ry



Train of Cars in full speed.

LESSON LXXIV.

If you should sail south-west on New York Bay, at what large Island would you arrive? Sn.

What Bay north-west of Staten Island?

What connects New York Bay with Newark Bay?

What Strait between Long Island and Staten Island?

What Sound between Staten Island and New Jersey?

What Island in New York Bay?

What Island in the East River?

What City in New Jersey, opposite the southern part of N. York? Jy. Cy.

What three Villages on the west bank of the North River opposite New York? Hn., B. Fy., Ft. Le.

How far north on the Hudson does New Jersey extend?

About 22 miles



Locomotive.

Telegraph.

Steamship.

LESSON LXXV.

What two Rivers flow into Newark Bay?

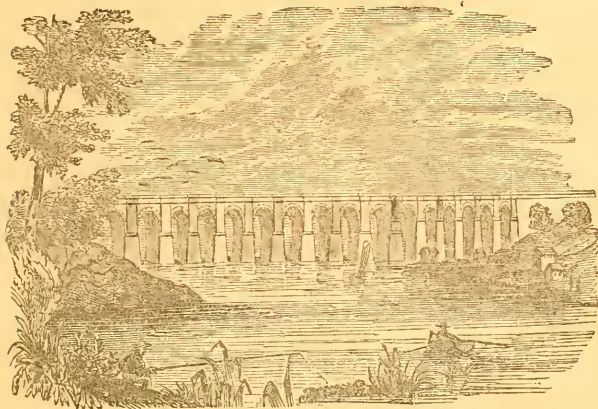
What City on the Passaic three miles from its mouth?

What large City north of Newark?

Nk.

Pn.

MAP OF THIRTY MILES AROUND NEW YORK CITY.



High Bridge, Harlem River

What two Railroads extend north to Troy ?

Hm. R. R., Hn. R. R. R

What Railroad extends north-east into Connecticut ? N. H. R. R

What Railroad in Long Island extends from Brooklyn to Green
port ? L. I. R. R

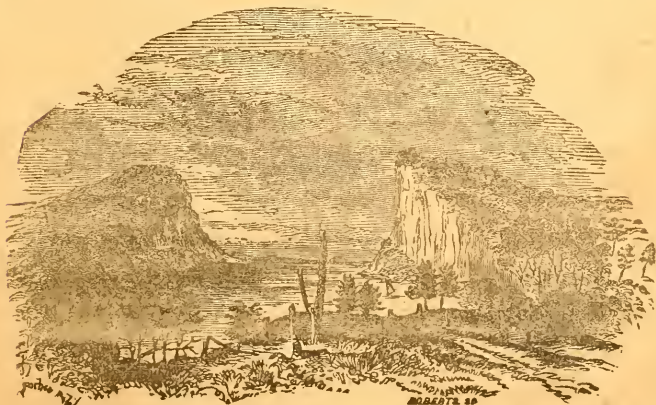
What two Railroads in New Jersey extend north-west ?

What two Railroads in New Jersey extend south-west ?

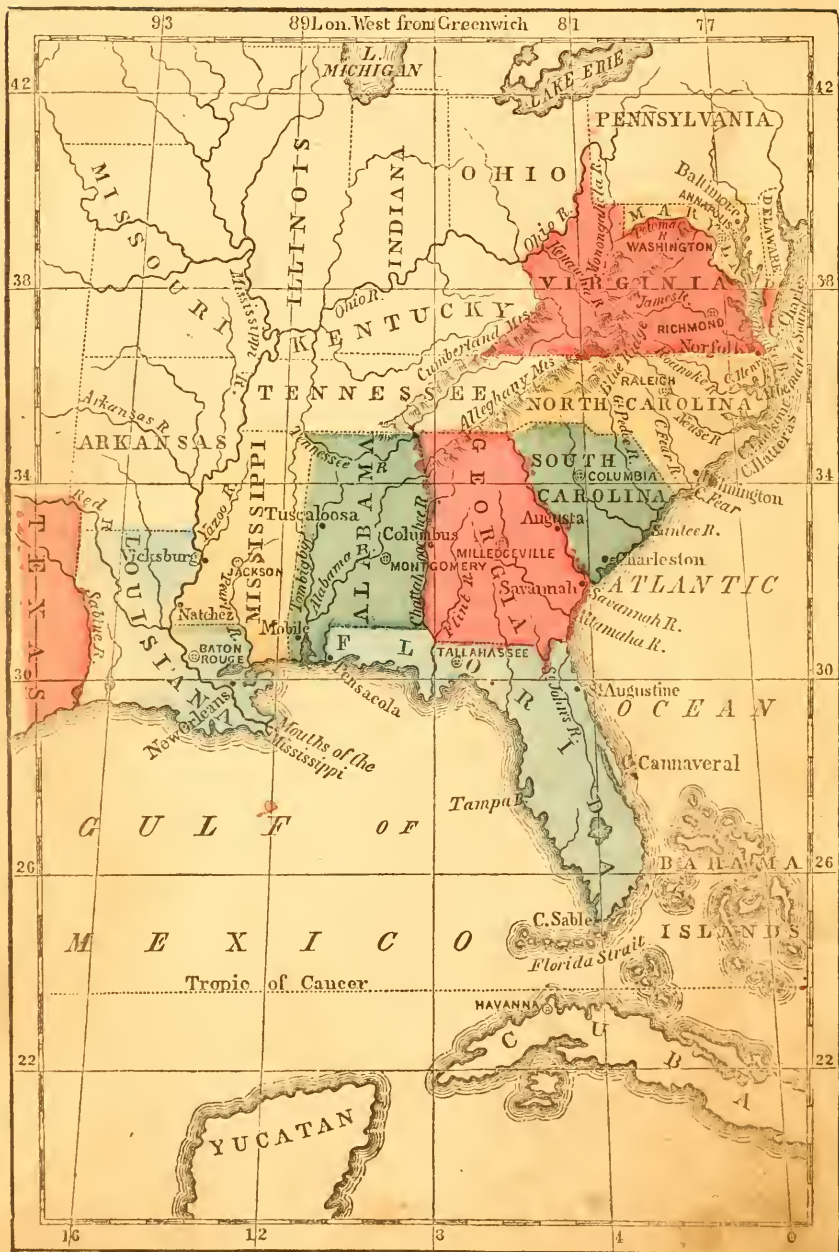
What Railroad extends west ?

What Canal extends across the northern part of N Jersey ?

What two Forts on opposite sides of the Narrows ?



MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.



LESSON LXXVI.

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

- What State north of Maryland ?
 What State and Ocean east ?
 What large Bay extends into Maryland ?
 What large City in Maryland ?
 What River between Maryland and Virginia ?
 What two chains of Mountains extend through these two States ?
 Which is the largest City in Maryland ? Be.
 What District west of Maryland ? District of Columbia.
 What City is in the District of Columbia ?
 What States north of Virginia ? South ?
 What Ocean east ?
 • What two Capes at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay ?
 What Mountains between Virginia and Kentucky ?
 What River between Virginia and Ohio ?
 What River from Virginia flows north into Pennsylvania ?
 What large River flows east into Chesapeake Bay ?
 What River flows north-west into the Ohio ?
 What Town in the south-east ?

LESSON LXXVII

NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

- What Ocean east of North Carolina ?
 What State north ? South ? West ?
 What two Sounds east ? Albemarle and Pamlico.
 What River flows into Albemarle Sound ?
 What River flows into Pamlico Sound ? No.
 What River flows into the Atlantic, from North Carolina ?
 What Town in the south-east ?
 What Mountains west of this State ?
 What three Capes on the east coast of N. Carolina ?

What State north of South Carolina? West?

What two large Rivers in S. Carolina?

What is that part of the Great Pedee in N. Carolina called?

Yadkin R

What large City in the south?

In what direction do the rivers of these two States flow?

What River on the west side of South Carolina?

What State does the Savannah separate from South Carolina?



Sugar.

Tobacco.

Cotton.

LESSON LXXVIII.

GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

What two States north of Georgia?

What State east? South? West?

What River between Georgia and South Carolina?

What River between Georgia and Alabama?

What River flows south-east into the Atlantic?

What River in the western part?

What two Towns in this State, on the Savannah River?

What Town in the western part of Georgia?

What two States north of Florida ?

What water east ? West ?

What large River in the north-east ?

What Bay west ?

What Cape on the east coast ?

What is the southern Cape of Florida ?

What Town in the north-east ?

What Town in the north-west ?

What Reef south of Florida ?

Florida Reef

What is a Reef ?

A chain of rocks, at or near the surface of the water

What division of land is Florida ?

LESSON LXXIX.

ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.

What State north of Alabama ?

What State east ? South ? West ?

What Gulf south ?

What Bay in the south opens into the Gulf ?

Mobile Bay.*

What River flows into Mobile Bay ?

Mobile R.

What two Rivers unite and form the Mobile ?

What River between Alabama and Georgia ?

What River flows through the northern part of Alabama ?

What Town on Mobile Bay ?

What Town west of the central part of Alabama ?

In what part of Alabama is Montgomery ?

What River on the western side of Mississippi ?

What two States west of Mississippi ?

What State north ? East ? South ?

What River from this State flows into the Mississippi ?

What River in the south ?

What two Towns on the Mississippi ?

What Gulf touches the south-east corner ?

* *no-leaf*.

LESSON LXXX.

LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

What water south of Louisiana and Texas ?

What great River flows through the south-eastern part of Louisiana ?

What River flows through the State and empties into the Mississippi ?

What large City in the south-east ? N. Ors.

On what River is New Orleans ?

What River between Louisiana and Texas ?

What Territory north of Texas ? (*See Map of the United States.*)

What Territory north-west ?

What Country west of Texas ?

What River between Texas and Mexico ?

What Rivers in Texas flow into the Gulf of Mexico ?

What two Towns in the south-east ?

How is Galveston situated ? On Galveston Island.

What is the general course of the rivers in Texas ?

LESSON LXXXI.

Where Situated.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Washington ?	Norfolk ? *	Augusta ?
Annapolis ?	Raleigh ? †	Savannah ?
Baltimore ?	Columbia ?	Milledgeville ?
Richmond ?	Charleston ?	St. Augustine ? ‡
Tallahassee ?	Vicksburg ?	Houston ?
Mobile ?	Natchez ?	Austin ?
Montgomery ?	Baton Rouge ?	New Orleans ?

BAYS.

Chesapeake ?

Tampa ?

* nor'fok.

† raw'le.

‡ sent au-gus-teen'.

LESSON LXXXII.

Where Situated.

RIVERS.

Where do they rise? What courses do they run? Where empty?

Mississippi?	Flint?	Neuse?
Ohio?	St. John's?	Roanoke?
Yazoo?	Altamaha?	James?
Pearl?	Savannah?	Potomac?
Tombigby?	Great Pedee?	Red?
Alabama?	Santee?	Sabine?
Chattahoochee?	Cape Fear?	

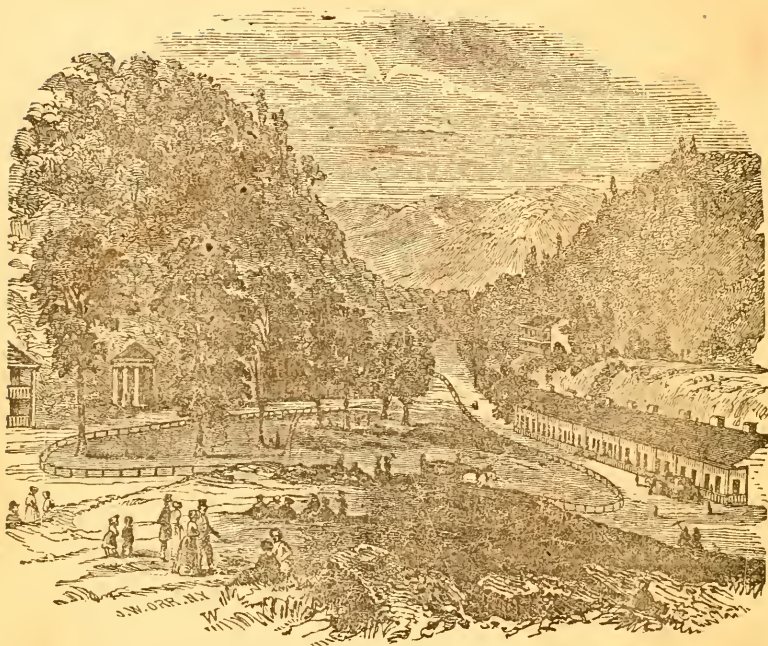
CAPES.

Charles?	Hatteras?	Fear?
Henry?	Lookout?	Sable?

History and Description of the Southern States.

LESSON LXXXIII.

Q. What can you say of the Climate of the Southern States?*A.* The Climate is warm.*Q.* What town of the United States was first founded?*A.* St. Augustine, in Florida.*Q.* By whom was this town built?*A.* By Spaniards, in 1564.*Q.* What was the first English Settlement in the United States?*A.* Jamestown, in Virginia.*Q.* How long after St. Augustine, was Jamestown settled?*A.* About 40 years.



White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

Q. What troubles had the Settlers of Jamestown?

A. Many were killed by Indians, and others perished with hunger.

Q. What leader of the Whites was captured by the Indians?

A. Captain John Smith.

Q. What was the Indian Chief going to do with Smith?

A. He was going to kill him with his club.

Q. What did Pocahontas, the Chief's daughter, do?

A. She sprang between Smith and the uplifted club, and induced her father to spare his life.

Q. Where was Captain Smith allowed to go?

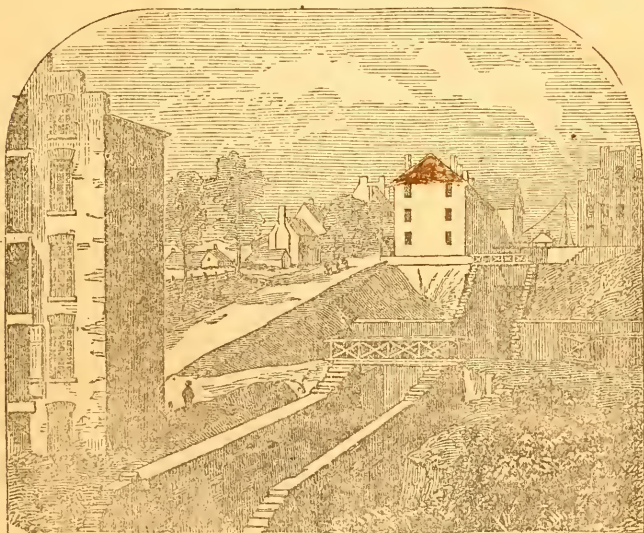
A. He was allowed to return to his people, at Jamestown.

Q. How did Pocahontas afterwards assist the Whites ?

A. She gave them food, and warned them of dangers from the Indians.

Q. What became of her ?

A. She married an Englishman named Rolfe, who took her to England, where she died.



New Locks and Basin, Richmond, Virginia.

LESSON LXXXIV.

Q. What Presidents were born in Virginia ?

A. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, and Taylor.

Q. What do the Planters of the Southern States own ?

A. Large plantations, cultivated by slaves.

Q. What are raised on these plantations ?

A. Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, and Sugar.

Q. What three States raise the most tobacco ?

A. Virginia, Kentucky, and Maryland.

Q. Where does most of the Cane Sugar and Molasses come from ?

A. From Louisiana.

Q. Which is the largest City in the Southern States ?

A. Baltimore, noted for its Monument erected in memory of Washington.

Q. What was the District of Columbia, a few years ago ?

A. A square tract of land, lying on both sides of the Potomac.

Q. What was the length of each side ?

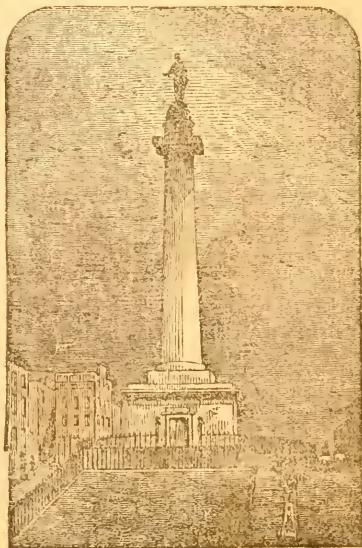
A. 10 miles.

Q. Of what does it now consist ?

A. Only of the part east of the Potomac.

Q. Does the District of Columbia belong to any State ?

A. It does not ; it being under the entire control of Congress.



Washington Monument, Baltimore

LESSON LXXXV.

Q. What can you say of the Land, along the coast of the Southern States?

A. It is very low and level.

Q. What of the Land, towards the interior?

A. It is rocky and hilly.

Q. To what Country did Texas formerly belong?

A. To Mexico.

Q. When was it annexed to the United States?

A. In the year 1845.

Q. To what Country did Florida belong?

A. To Spain.

Q. From what Country was most of the land west of the Mississippi purchased?

A. From France.

Q. By what name was that tract of land then known?

A. Louisiana.

Q. What States and Territories are now comprised in said tract?

A. Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, Washington, Nebraska, Indian, and Dacotah.

Q. What States and Territories formerly belonged to Mexico?

A. Texas and California; Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona.

Q. From what was Washington formed?

A. A part of Oregon.

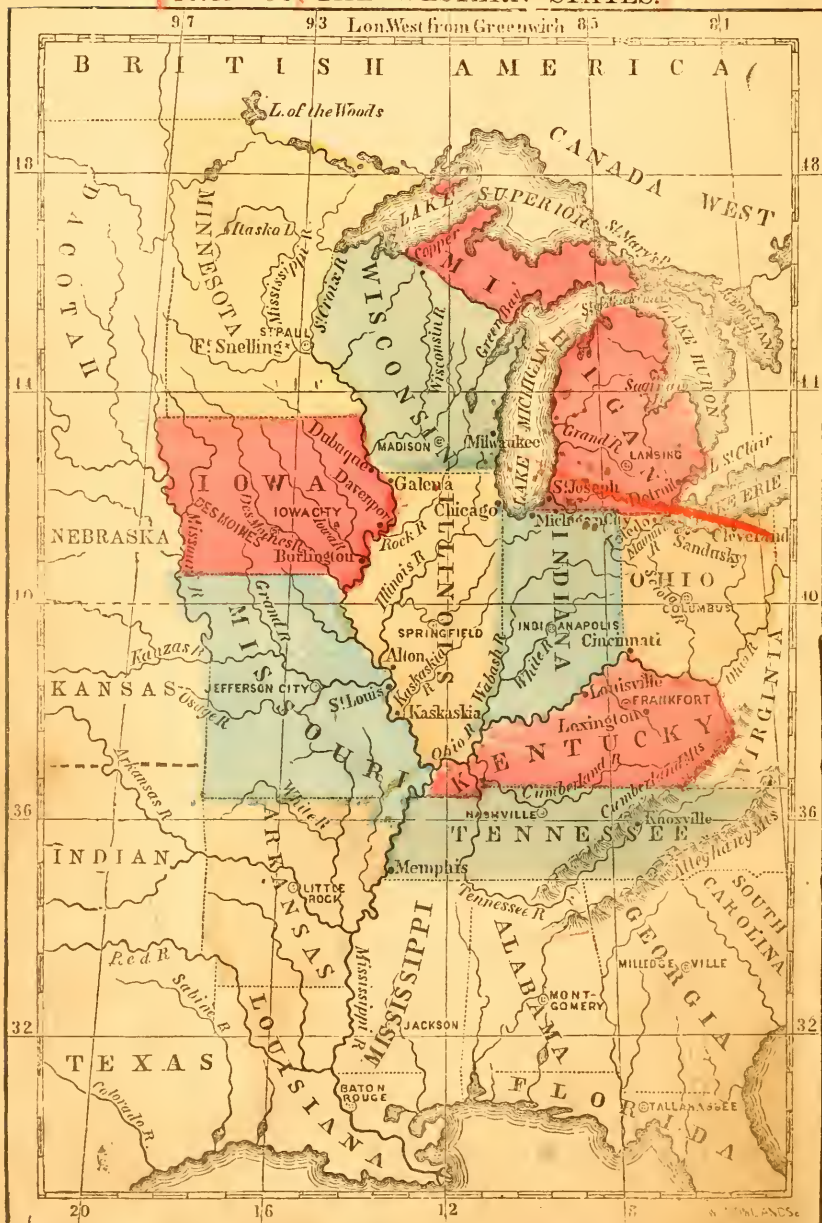
Q. From what was Dacotah formed?

A. The western part of Minnesota.

Q. From what was Arizona formed?

A. The southern part of New Mexico.

MAP OF THE WESTERN STATES.



LESSON LXXXVI.

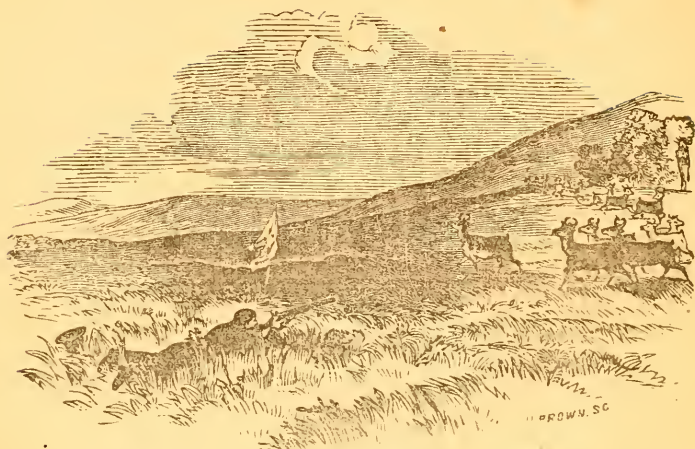
MICHIGAN.

- How many Western States are there? Thirteen.
 Name them.
 Which is almost surrounded by water?
 What Lake north of Michigan? East? West?
 What River is the outlet of Lake Superior?
 Into what does it empty?
 What Strait connects Lake Michigan with Lake Huron?
 What is the outlet of Lake Huron? St. Clair R.
 What Lake between Lake Huron and Lake Erie?
 What is the outlet of Lake St. Clair? Detroit R.
 What Bay in Michigan opens into Lake Huron?
 What Bay in Canada opens into Lake Huron?
 What Bay opens into Lake Michigan?
 What River flows into Lake Michigan?
 What large Town in the south-eastern part of the State?

LESSON LXXXVII.

OHIO.

- Which is the most populous of the Western States? Ohio
 What water north of Ohio?
 What River south?
 What two States east?
 What State west?
 What large River in the northern part of Ohio?
 What large River in the southern part?
 Into what do the Rivers in the northern part flow?
 Into what do the Rivers in the southern part flow?
 What Towns in the north?
 What Town in the south-west?



Hunting the Deer

LESSON LXXXVIII.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

If you cross the Ohio from Cincinnati, at what State do you arrive?

What River on the north side of Kentucky?

What three States north?

What State east? South?

What two Rivers flow into the Ohio near its mouth?

What large Town in the northern part of Kentucky, on the Ohio?

Le

What State east of Tennessee?

What three States south?

What Mountains between Tennessee and North Carolina?

What Mountains extend through the eastern part of Tennessee?

What River flows through the northern part?

What large River crosses the east and west parts of the State?

Te.

Into what does the Tennessee flow?

What Town in the eastern part of the State?

What Town in the south-western part?

LESSON LXXXIX.

ARKANSAS AND MISSOURI.

Which of the Western States is farthest south on the Mississippi?

As

What River east of Arkansas?

What State south?

What Territory west?

What River flows through the centre of the State?

What River in this State north of the Arkansas River?

What River flows through the south-west?

What State north of Arkansas?

What River bounds Missouri on the east?

What great River crosses Missouri?

What Rivers in this State flow into the Missouri?

What City in the eastern part of the State?

LESSON XC.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.

What River south of these States?

What Lake north of Indiana?

What River west of Illinois?

What River between Indiana and Illinois?

What River flows into the Wabash?

What three Rivers in Illinois?

Into what do they flow?

What City in the south-eastern part of Indiana?

Mallison

What City in Indiana on Lake Michigan?

What City in Illinois on Lake Michigan?

What Town in the north-western part of Illinois?

In what direction do most rivers of these States flow?

What river flows through the north-east of Indiana, and empties into Lake Erie?

Which is the larger of these two States?



Daniel Boone.

LESSON XCI.

IOWA AND WISCONSIN.

What River east of Iowa? West?

What does the Mississippi separate from Iowa?

What does the Missouri separate from Iowa?

What State south of Iowa?

What two Rivers flow through Iowa?

What Towns in Iowa on the Mississippi?

What Lake north of Wisconsin?

In what direction do the rivers of Iowa flow?

A. South-east into the Mississippi River

Q. Why?

A. Because the land slopes towards the Mississippi.

What State, Lake, and Bay east of Wisconsin?

What State south?

What State west?

Which is the largest River in Wisconsin?

What two Rivers on the west side of this State?

What flourishing Town in Wisconsin on Lake Michigan?

LESSON XCII.

Where Situated.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Little Rock?	Dubuque?*	Columbus?
Memphis?	Madison?	Cincinnati?
St. Louis?†	Milwaukee?	Indianapolis?
Burlington?	Chicago?‡	Springfield?
Iowa City?	Lansing?	Frankfort?
Davenport?	Detroit?	Louisville?§
Galena?	Toledo?	Nashville?

LESSON XCIII.

RIVERS

Where do they rise? What courses do they run? Where empty?

Mississippi?	Illinois?	Cumberland?
Arkansas?	Des Moines?||	Wabash?
White?	Iowa?	Sciota?
Ohio?	Rock?	Maumee?
Kaskaskia?	Wisconsin?	Osage?
Missouri?	Tennessee?	Kanzas?

BAYS.

Georgian?	Saginaw?	Green?
-----------	----------	--------

* du-book.

† she-kaw'go.

|| de-moin'.

‡ saint-lu'is, or sang lu'e.

§ lu'is-vil.

History and Description of the Western States.

LESSON XCIV.

Q. Which of the Western States was first settled?

A. Michigan.

Q. By whom?

A. By the French, in the year 1670.

Q. Who was the first white man that lived in Kentucky?

A. Daniel Boone, who lived there a long time with no companions but his dogs.

Q. How did the Indians act towards many of the settlers of these States?

A. They murdered their families and burned their houses.

Q. What are raised in the Western States?

A. Corn, Wheat, Rye, and various kinds of Fruit.

Q. Which is the most populous of the Western States?

A. Ohio.

Q. For what is Cincinnati famous?

A. Cincinnati is the greatest Pork market in the world.

LESSON XCV.

Q. For what is Kentucky noted?

A. For great Caves.

Q. For what is California noted?

A. For Gold.

Q. When did California become a State?

A. In the year 1850.

Q. When was gold discovered in California?

A. In 1848.

Q. In what States is lead found?

A. In Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois.

Q. What State contains copper?

A. Michigan.

Q. By whom is the Indian Territory inhabited?

A. By Indians who were removed from the Western and Southern States.

Q. When did Minnesota and Oregon become States?

A. Minnesota in 1858; Oregon in 1859.

Q. What is Ohio noted for?

A. It produces more Corn and Wool than any other State in the Union.

Q. By whom are the Western States chiefly settled?

A. By people from the Eastern and Middle States.

Q. What is the occupation of many Indians of the Territories?

A. Hunting the Buffalo, found on the Prairies.



Hunting the Buffalo.

1844 of Franklin



LESSON XCVI.

- What State and Territory north of Mexico?
 What State and Gulf east?
 What River between Mexico and Texas?
 What Country south-east of Mexico?
 Between what two Bays is Yucatan?
 Into what does the Bay of Campeachy open?
 Into what does the Bay of Honduras open?
 What Gulf in the western part of Mexico?
 What Peninsula between the Gulf of California and the Pacific?
 What Peninsula between the Bays of Campeachy and Honduras?
 What Chain of Mountains in Mexico?
 What Town near the mouth of the Rio Grande?
 What two Towns on the Gulf of Mexico? To,* V. Cz
 What Town on the Pacific opposite Vera Cruz? Ao.†
 What Town west of Matamoras? My.‡
 What two Rivers meet near the head of the Gulf of California?
 What is the southern Cape of Lower California?
 What Lake in Central America?
 What Bay north of Central America?
 What Cities in the western part of Central America?



LESSON XCVII.

- What Ocean north and east of the West Indies?
 What Sea south?
 What Gulf west?
 Which is the largest of the West Indies?
 What Peninsula north of Cuba? West?
 Mention the largest four of the West Indies?
 What are these four Islands together called? The Great Antilles.
 What Group in the northern part of the West Indies? Ba. Is.
 What Strait north of Cuba?

* tam-pe'ko.

† ak-a-pool'ko.

‡ mon-to-rauf.

What Strait or passage between Cuba and Hayti?

What Strait between Hayti and Porto Rico?

What is the western Cape of Cuba?

How long is Cuba?

700 miles.

What is the Capital of Cuba?

What is the Capital of Hayti?

What Port in Cuba a little east of Havana?

Ms.

Which is the largest Town in Jamaica?

Kn.



Alligator

LESSON XCVIII.

Where Situated.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Mexico?

Monterey?

Havana?

Vera Cruz?

Matamoras?

Matanzas?

Acapulco?

New Guatimala?

Port au Prince?

Tampico?

St. Salvador?

Kingston?

GULFS AND BAYS.

Mexico?

California?

Darien?

Campeachy?

Honduras?

Panama?

CAPES.

St. Lucas?

Catoche?

St. Antonio?

ISLANDS.

Cuba?

Porto Rico?

St. Salvador or

Hayti?

Bahama Islands?

Cat?

Jamaica?

Barbadoes?

*Cochineal.*

History and Description of Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies.

LESSON XCIX.

Q. By whom was Mexico inhabited, when America was discovered?

A. By Indians, who were partly civilized.

Q. How did they differ from those in the United States?

A. They built Cities manufactured Cloth, &c.

Q. How were they governed ?

A. They had regular Laws, and a King to rule over them.

Q. Who were the first whites that came to Mexico ?

A. Spaniards.

Q. Why did they go into Mexico ?

A. They expected to find gold and silver

Q. Who was the leader of the Spaniards ?

A. Hernando Cortez.

Q. What did Cortez do ?

A. He seized Montezuma, the king.

Q. What were the Indians armed with ?

A. Bows, arrows, and clubs.

Q. What were the Spaniards armed with ?

A. Guns and cannon.

Q. What did the Mexicans think of the noise and fire of the cannon ?

A. They thought they were thunder and lightning.

Q. How did they act when the Spaniards approached ?

A. They were frightened and fled from them.



LESSON C.

Q. How long did Mexico belong to Spain ?

A. About 300 years.

Q. When did it become independent ?

A. In the year 1821.

Q. How far north did Mexico formerly extend ?

A. To Oregon.

Q. How far east did it extend ?

A. To Louisiana.

Q. What large State a few years ago was the eastern part of Mexico?

A. Texas.

Q. When did Texas become free from Mexico?

A. In the year 1835.

Q. What took place when Texas declared itself free?

A. War was commenced by Mexico against Texas.

Q. Which army was successful?

A. The Texan army.

Q. What did Texas then become?

A. A Republic.

Q. When was Texas annexed to the United States?

A. In the year 1845.



Scene in the Torrid Zone.

LESSON CL.

Q. When was war commenced between the United States and Mexico?

A. In the year 1846.

Q. How long did it last?

A. Two years.

Q. Who were successful?

A. The American forces.

Q. Who were the Commanders of the American Army in this war?

A. Generals Scott and Taylor.

Q. What battles were won by General Taylor?

A. Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista.

Q. What battles were won by General Scott?

A. Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Cherubusco, and Chapultepec.

Q. What was Mexico found to contain?

A. Great quantities of Silver.

Q. What grow in Mexico?

A. Oranges, Figs, and Lemons.

Q. For what is the City of Mexico remarkable?

A. For the beauty of the surrounding lakes, on which are floating gardens.

Q. For what is Central America noted?

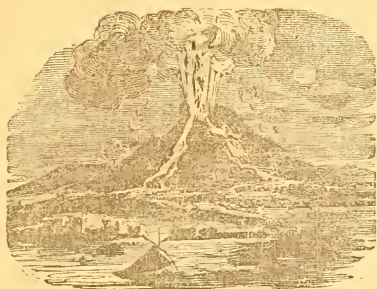
A. For numerous Volcanoes and terrific Earth quakes.

Q. What does one of the volcanoes send forth?

A. Large quantities of water.



Mexican

*Volcano.*

LESSON CII.

Q. Where did Columbus first land on the Western Hemisphere?

A. At St. Salvador or Cat Island.

Q. How many years ago did Columbus make the discovery?

A. About 360 years ago.

Q. What Government owns Cuba and Porto Rico?

A. Spain.

Q. To what Government do nearly all the other islands belong?

A. To Great Britain.

Q. For what is Hayti noted?

A. It is the place where the Spaniards, under Columbus, first settled in America.

Q. What is the climate of the West Indies?

A. It is warm and delightful.

Q. What take place in Autumn?

A. Great storms of wind and rain, called Hurricanes.

Q. What damage is done by the hurricanes?

A. Houses are blown down, plantations laid waste and ships sunk.

Q. What are the productions of the West Indies?

A. Sugar, Pineapples, Coffee, Oranges, &c.

MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.



LESSON CIII.

- What joins North and South America ?
 What bodies of water around South America ?
 What Chain of Mountains extend along the west coast ?
 Which is the largest River in the World ? An
 Where does it rise ? As. Mts.
 How long is it ? 4000 miles.
 How wide is the Mouth of the Amazon ? 180 miles.
 What large River in the northern part of S. America ?
 Which is the largest River south of the Amazon ?
 What River receives the water of the Parana ?
 Which is the largest Country of S. America ?
 What three Countries in the northern part of S. America ?
 What Country in the south ?
 What narrow Country between the Andes and the Pacific ?
 What noted Port in Chili ? Vo.
 What two Countries north of Patagonia ?
 What two small Countries east of Buenos Ayres ?*

LESSON CIV.

- In what direction do all the large Rivers of S. America flow ?
 Towards the Atlantic
 What Island south of Patagonia ?
 What separates it from Patagonia ?
 What small Island south of Terra-del-Fuego ? Hermit Island
 Where is Cape Horn situated ?
 On Horn Island, south-east of Hermit Island.
 What Islands north-east of Terra-del-Fuego ?
 What Island in the mouth of the Amazon ?
 What Islands in the Pacific west of Chili ?
 What Gulf on the north side of the Isthmus ?

* *bou'nos-a'res.*

What Bay on the south side of the Isthmus ?

What Bay east of Patagonia ?

What Volcano in Equador ?*

Mt. O!

What Cape on the north of S. America ?

What Cape east ? South ? West ?



Mules crossing a Stream.

LESSON CV.

Countries.	Capitals.	Countries.	Capitals.
New Granada,	Bogota.	British Guiana,§	Georgetown.
Venezuela,	Caracas.	Dutch Guiana,	Paramaribo.
Equador,*	Quito.†	French Guiana,	Cayenne.||
Brazil,	Rio Janeiro.‡	Uruguay,	Monte Video.
Buenos Ayres,	Parana.	Peru,	Lima.¶
Paraguay,	Assumption.	Chili,**	Santiago.
Bolivia,	Chuquisaca.		

* ck-a-u-dore

† k'e-to.

‡ r'e-o-jan-d'ro.

§ ge-u-na.

¶ ki-en'.

¶ le-ma.

** che'le.

LESSON CVI.

Where Situated.

RIVERS.

Where do they rise?

What courses do they run? Where empty?

Amazon?

Orinoco?

La Plata?

Parana?

Uruguay?

Paraguay?

ISLANDS.

Terra-del-Fuego?

Falkland?

Juan Fernandez?

BAYS AND GULFS.

Panama?

Darien?

St. George?

CAVES.

Gallinas?

Blanco?

Horn?

St. Roque?



Crane.



Earthquake.

History and Description of South America.

LESSON CVII.

Q. When was South America discovered ?

A. In the year 1497, by Columbus.

Q. In what condition was Peru, when America was discovered ?

A. Peru, like Mexico, had kings and regular laws for governing the people.

Q. What did the Peruvians worship ?

A. The Sun.

Q. What were the kings called ?

A. Incas.

Q. What did the Spaniards do in Peru ?

A. They killed the Incas and took possession of the country.

Q. Who was the leader of these Spaniards ?

A. Pizarro.

Q. What can still be seen in Peru ?

A. The remains of magnificent temples and buildings that were erected before the discovery of America.

Q. For what has S. America been long famous ?

A. For the abundance of its Gold, Silver, and Diamonds.

Q. What is said of the Andes Mountains ?

A. The tops of many are continually covered with ice and snow, while at the foot of the mountains the heat can hardly be endured.



Catching Cattle with the Lasso

LESSON CVIII.

Q. What is said of Rain in some parts?

A. In some parts rain is almost unknown.

Q. What are some of the Mountains?

A. Volcanoes.

Q. What happen in some Countries of South America?

A. Earthquakes.

Q. What was the effect of the earthquake in 1812?

A. Caraccas was destroyed, and ten thousand people killed.

Q. What grow in South America?

A. Sugar, Coffee, Oranges, and Lemons.

Q. What useful tree is found in S. America?

A. The tree from which India Rubber is obtained.

Q. What is India Rubber?

A. The sap of the india-rubber tree, hardened.

Q. What great Serpent in S. America?

A. The Boa Constrictor.

Q. What do we get from Cayenne?

A. Cayenne Pepper.



LESSON CIX.

Q. For what is the City of Potosi noted?

A. It is built on a Mountain that has produced Silver in large quantities.

Q. Of what do Buenos Ayres and Uruguay consist?

A. Of extensive Plains, where vast herds of Horses and Cattle feed.

Q. How are these animals caught ?

A. By means of a leather rope, called a Lasso.

Q. What is the chief food of the people there ?

A. Beef, without bread or salt.

Q. What is the most southern part of S. America called ?

A. Cape Horn.

Q. What two Oceans meet there ?

A. The Atlantic and Pacific.

Q. For what is that place noted ?

A. For its violent storms.

Q. What do sailors call, Sailing, around a Cape ?

A. Doubling the Cape.



Icebergs.

MAP OF EUROPE.



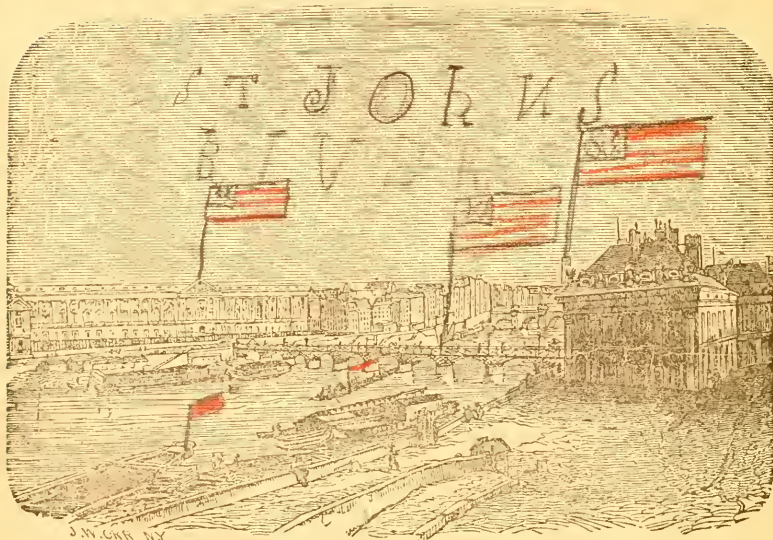
LESSON CX.

- What Ocean north of Europe ? West ?
 What large Sea between Europe and Africa ?
 What four Seas between Europe and Asia ?
 What small Sea north of the Black Sea ?
 What two Seas north-west of Europe ? Nh., Ba
 What Bay west of Europe ?
 What large Gulf opens into the Mediterranean Sea ?
 What Gulfs open into the Baltic Sea ?
 Which is the largest River in Europe ? Va
 Which is next in size ? De.
 Into what does the Volga flow ?
 Into what does the Danube flow ?
 Which is the largest Country in Europe ?
 What two Countries in the north-west form a peninsula ?
 What two Countries in the south-west form a peninsula ?
 What Peninsula in the south has the shape of a boot ?



LESSON CXI.

- What Country north of Spain ?
 What Bay north of Spain ?
 What two Countries east of the North Sea ?
 What two Countries west of the North Sea ?
 What large Island west of England ?
 What Country south of the Baltic Sea ?
 What Country between the Gulf of Venice and the Black Sea ?
 What small Country south of Turkey ?
 What two Countries north of Turkey ?
 What Island north of Russia ?
 What large Island west of Norway ? Id
 What two Islands west of Italy ?
 What Island south of Italy ?
 What Island south-east of Greece ?
 What Island in the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea ?



Paris—Seine River

LESSON CXII.

- What River between Europe and Asia ?
- What two Rivers flow into the Caspian Sea ?
- What River flows into the Sea of Azof ?
- What River flows into the northern part of the Black Sea ?
- What River flows into the western part of the Black Sea ?
- Which is the largest River that flows into the Bay of Biscay ?
- What River is in the northern part of Russia ?
- What Mountains east of Russia ?
- What Mountains south-east of Russia ?
- Between what two Seas are the Caucasus Mountains ?
- What Mountains in the north-eastern part of the Austrian Empire ?
- What Mountains between France and Spain ?
- What Mountains between Norway and Sweden ?
- Into what water does the Mediterranean Sea open ?
- Into what does the North Sea open ?
- Into what does the White Sea open ?

LESSON CXIII.

What Sea and Gulf east of Sweden ?

What Seas south of Russia ?

Mention the Rivers that are in Russia.

What is the northern Cape of Europe ?

What is the southern Cape of Europe ?

What is the south point of Norway ?

The Naze

On which side of Russia is the Baltic Sea ?

On which side of the North Sea is England ?

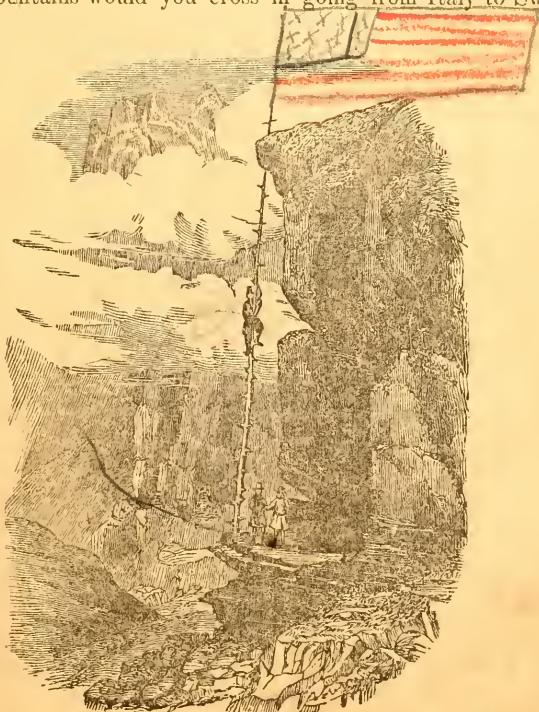
On which side is Denmark ?

On what water would you sail from Spain to Italy ?

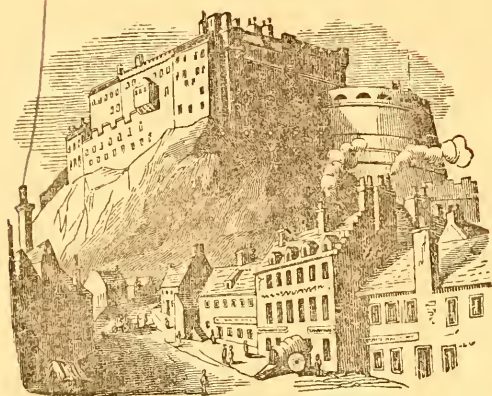
On what water would you sail from England to Norway ?

What Mountains would you cross in going from France to Spain ?

What Mountains would you cross in going from Italy to Switzerland ?



Alpine Pass.

*Edinburgh.*

LESSON CXIV

Into what three Countries is Great Britain divided ?

Ed., Sc., Wales

What water east of Great Britain ?

What Channel and Strait south of England ?

What Channel and Sea between England and Ireland ?

What Town in England is nearest France ?

Dover

What water north and west of Scotland ? East ?

What two Groups of Islands north of Scotland ?

What Group west ?

What water west of Ireland ?

On which side of Ireland is Dublin ?

What is the south-west point of Ireland ?

What is the south-west point of England ?

Land's End

LESSON CXV.

What Country south of England ?

What Strait between England and France ?

How wide is the Strait of Dover ?

22 miles

What Country north-east of France ?

What Countries east ?

What Country south ?

What Bay west of France ?

What Rivers in France ?

What Town in France is nearest England ?

Calais.*

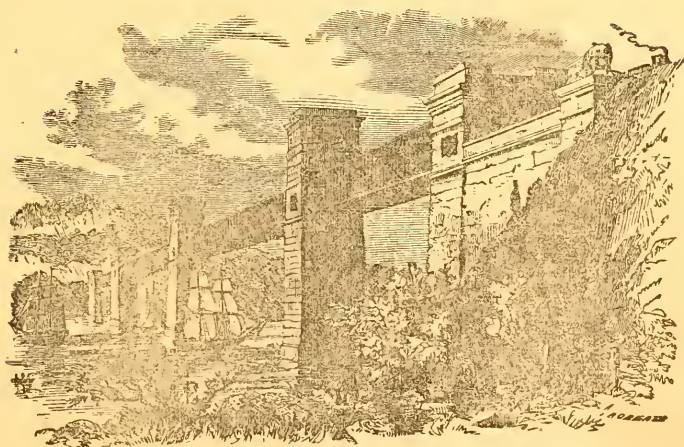
What Mountains separate France from Spain ?

What water north of Spain ? East ?

What connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean ?

What Country west of Spain ?

What River runs through Portugal ?



Menai Tubular Bridge.

LESSON CXVL

Of what does Germany consist ?

Ans. Of the greater part of Prussia, one-third of Austria, and a number of smaller States.

What two Seas north of Germany ?

What large River flows through the southern part of Germany ?

* *kall'is.*

- What Mountains in the eastern part of Germany? On.
 What City in the north is the Capital of Prussia?
 What City is the Capital of Austria?
 What Kingdom is in the south-eastern part of the Austrian Empire?
Hungary.
 What Mountains between Switzerland and Italy?
 Between what Sea and Gulf is Italy situated?
 What Mountains extend through Italy? Appenines.
 What Volcano in Italy? Mt. Vesuvius.
 What Volcano in Sicily? Mt. Etua
 What Town in the north-western part of Italy? Fe



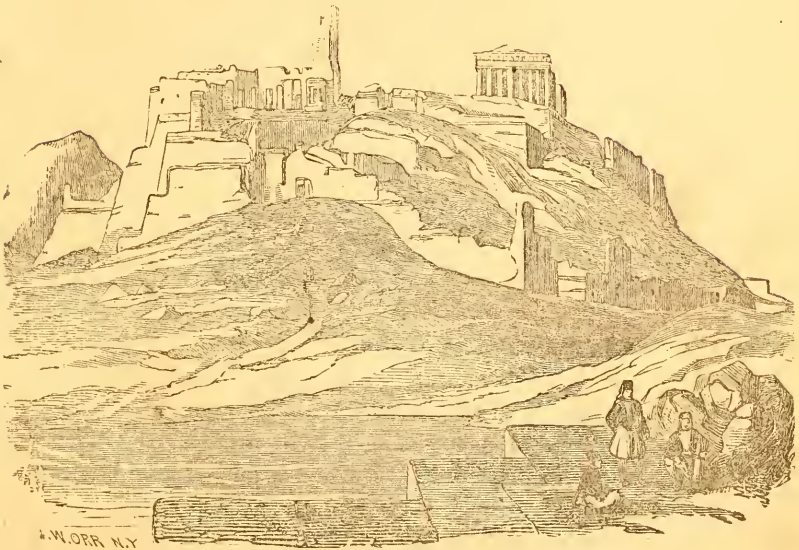
Gipsies.

LESSON CXVII.

- What two Seas east of Turkey?
 What Sea west of Turkey? Adriatic Sea, or G of Ve.
 What Countries north of Turkey?
 What Country south?
 What large River flows through the northern part of Turkey?
 What Island south-east of Greece?
 What group of Islands west of Greece?

What Island east of Candia ?
 What is the Capital of Greece ?
 On what side of Greece is Athens ?
 What is the most southern point of Europe ?

Athens.
 East



The Acropolis, at Athens.

LESSON CXVIII.

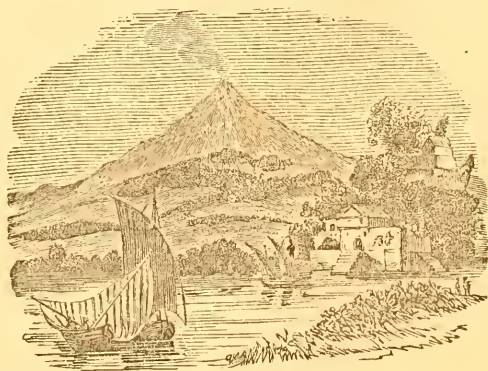
Countries.	Capitals.	Situation.
England,	London,	on the Thames.*
Scotland,	Edinburgh,†	near the Frith of Forth
Ireland,	Dublin,	on the Liffey.
France,	Paris,	“ Seine.‡
Spain,	Madrid,	“ Manzanares.
Portugal,	Lisbon,	“ Tagus.
Germany,	Frankfort,	“ Mayn.

* temz.

† ed'in-bur-ro

‡ suns.

Countries.	Capitals.		Situation.
Prussia,	Berlin,	on the	Spree.
Austria,	Vienna,	"	Danube.
Denmark,	Copenhagen,	"	Island of Zealand
Belgium,	Brussels,	"	Senne.
Holland,	Hague,*	near the	North Sea.
Switzerland,	Berne,	on the	Aar.†
Italy,			
Norway & Sweden,	Stockholm,	"	Malar Lake.
Russia,	St. Petersburg,	"	Neva.
Turkey,	Constantinople,	"	Bosphorus Strait.
Greece,	Athens,	near the	Gulf of Ægina.



Mount Etna.

LESSON CXIX.

RIVERS.

Where do they rise? What courses do they run? Where empty?

Dwina?

Rhone?

Don?

Duna?

Danube?

Volga?

Tagus?

Dnieper?‡

Ural?

* *haig*† *ar.*‡ *ne per*

STRAITS.

Gibraltar ?

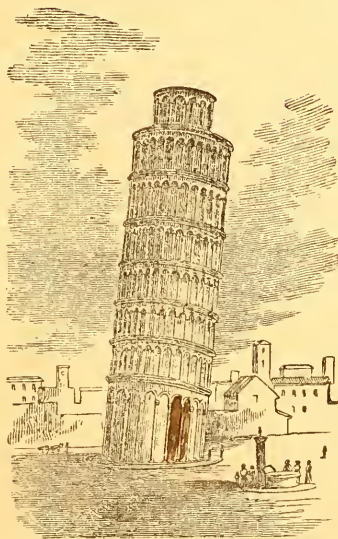
Dover ?

CAVES.

North ?

Clear ?

Matapan ?



Leaning Tower in Italy.

LESSON CXX.

Where Situated.

SEAS, GULFS, BAYS, AND CHANNELS.

Mediterranean ?

Marmora ?

Finland ?

Venice ?

Azof ?

North ?

Archipelago ?

White ?

Biscay ?

Black ?

Baltic ?

St. George's ?

Caspian ?

Bothnia ?

English ?



A Russian Sledge.

LESSON CXXI.

Where Situated.

ISLANDS.

Great Britain ?	Shetland Is. ?	Corsica ?
Ireland ?	Orkney Is. ?	Sardinia ?
Iceland ?	Hebrides Is. ?	Candia ?
Nova Zembla ?	Sicily ?	Cyprus ?

MOUNTAINS.

Doffreld ?	Pyrenees ?	Alps ?
Caucasus ?	Ural ?	Carpathian ?

History and Description of Europe.

LESSON CXXII.

Q. Was Europe inhabited as soon as Asia and Africa ?

A. It was not.

Q. What part of Europe is supposed to have been first inhabited ?

A. Greece.

Q. How did the Greeks live at first ?

A. In caves and hollow trees, and subsisting on roots, herbs, and acorns.

Q. Who came to Greece while the inhabitants lived in this manner ?

A. People from Egypt, who taught them to build houses and cities.

Q. What did the Grecians afterwards become ?

A. A great and powerful people.

Q. What great Empire afterwards arose in Europe ?

A. The Roman Empire.

Q. Mention the most important Countries now in Europe.

A. Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

Q. What great General led the French army a few years ago?

A. Napoleon Bonaparte.

Q. What can you say of Bonaparte's Army?

A. It was the most powerful in the world.



Westminster Abbey.

Q. Against whom did he lead it?

A. Against all of Europe.

Q. What did Bonaparte intend to do?

A. To conquer and govern the whole of Europe.

Q. What did the other nations of Europe do?

A. They united their forces to oppose him.

Q. Where was Bonaparte finally overthrown?

A. At the battle of Waterloo, in Belgium.

Q. When was this battle fought?

A. In the year 1815.

Q. What became of Bonaparte?

A. He was banished to St. Helena, where he died in 1821.

Q. Where is Lapland situated?

A. In the most northern and coldest part of Europe.

Q. What constitutes the wealth of the Laplander?

A. The Reindeer.

Q. What can you say of the Russian Empire?

A. It is the largest Empire in the world.

Q. What can you say of the size of Europe?

A. Europe is but little larger than the United States.



London.

LESSON CXXIII.

Q. What are the inhabitants of Great Britain called?

A. Britons.

Q. What are England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland together called?

A. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Q. What are the People of the four Countries called ?

A. British.

Q. What are manufactured in England ?

A. Cotton and Woolen Goods, and Hardware.

Q. What can you say of London ?

A. London is the largest City in the world, and contains nearly five times as many inhabitants as New York.

Q. How is Scotland divided ?

A. Into Highlands and Lowlands.

Q. What do the Welsh make ?

A. Large quantities of Woolen Goods.



John O'Groat's House.

LESSON CXXIV.

Q. What is Ireland ?

A. A fine fertile Island.

Q. What is the state of the Country and People ?

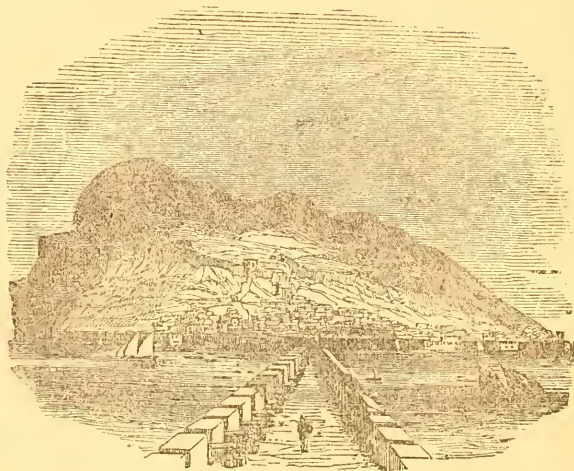
A. The country is badly governed, and the people are much oppressed.

Q. To what Country is Ireland subject ?

A. To England.

Q. What is France ?

A. An Empire.



Rock of Gibraltar

Q. For what is France noted ?

A. For the best Wines, Brandy, and Silk.

Q. For what is Spain noted ?

A. It is the Country that first sent people to America



Tunnel under the Thames River

Q. What did the Spaniards obtain in America?

A. Great riches.

Q. What do we get from Spain?

A. Wine and raisins.

Q. What have the Germans invented?

A. Printing, Watches, and Gunpowder.

Q. What is every man in Prussia obliged to do?

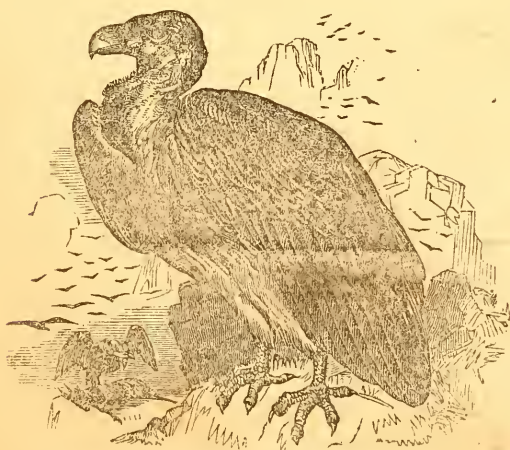
A. Every man is obliged to serve as a soldier for three years.

Q. What law in Prussia respecting the attendance of children at school?

A. Every boy and girl is obliged to attend school, none being allowed to stay away except on account of sickness.

Q. For what is Switzerland famous?

A. For the manufacture of Clocks and Watches.



The Vulture.



The Alps.

LESSON CXXV.

Q. What can you say of the Snow on the Alps?

A. Great quantities of snow, called Avalanches, sometimes rush down the sides of the mountains.

Q. What danger attends these Avalanches?

A. They often bury whole villages with their inhabitants.

Q. What celebrated man was a native of Switzerland?

A. William Tell, who fought bravely against the enemies of his country.

Q. For what is Italy noted?

A. For the beauty of its scenery, and the mildness of its climate.

Q. For what are the Italians famous ?

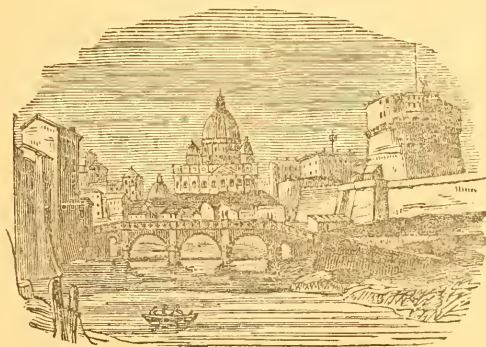
A. For Painting, Sculpture, and Music.

Q. What celebrated Church in Rome ?

A. St. Peter's, the largest church in the world.

Q. How long were they engaged in building this church ?

A. One hundred and eleven years.



Rome.

Q. Of what Religion are many of the Turks ?

A. Mohammedans.

Q. Why are they called Mohammedans ?

A. Because they are followers of Mohammed.

Q. How do the Turks sit and eat ?

A. They sit on cushions or carpets, and eat without knives or forks.

Q. What is the Emperor of Turkey called ?

A. The Sultan.

Q. What are obtained from Italy ?

A. Oil, Wine, Silk, Figs, Dates, and Almonds.

Q. For what is Athens noted ?

A. It is the birth-place of some of the most celebrated Orators, Philosophers, and Artists.

MAP OF ASIA.



LESSON CXXVI.

What Ocean north? East? South?
 What two Grand Divisions west of Asia?
 What large Seas west?
 What Seas east?
 What Sea and Bay south?
 What Gulf opens into the northern part of the Arabian Sea? Pu
 What joins Africa with Asia?
 What Country in the northern part of Asia?
 What Empire south of Siberia?
 What is the south-eastern part of the Chinese Empire called? Ca
 What Country in Asia is farthest south-west?
 What Country farthest west?

LESSON CXXVII.

What Country between the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal?
 Between what two Seas is Turkey? Mn., Bk.
 Between what Sea and Gulf is Arabia?
 Between what Sea and Bay is Hindoostan?
 What Sea north of Persia?
 What Gulf south of Persia?
 What Strait at the entrance of the Red Sea?
 What Strait at the entrance of the Persian Gulf?
 What Strait between Malacca and Sumatra?
 What Strait between Sumatra and Java?
 What small Sea east of the Caspian Sea?
 In what country is the Aral Sea?
 What Empire east of the Chinese Empire?
 Which is the largest of the Japan Islands? Na
 What Sea west of Japan?
 What Sea north?
 What Island north of Nippon?



Oriental Scene.

LESSON CXXVIII.

- What large Island south of China Sea ?
- What Island east of Borneo ? South ?
- What Island south of Malacca ?
- What Group of Islands east of China Sea ?
- What Island south of Hindoostan ?
- What Island north-west of Siberia ?
- What Countries between Independent Tartary and the Arabian Sea ?
- What three large Rivers flow into the Arctic Ocean ?
- What Peninsula in the eastern part of Siberia ?
- Between what two Seas is Kamtschatka ?
- What Peninsula in the eastern part of the Chinese Empire ?
- Between what two Seas is Corea ?
- What Peninsula in the most southern part of Asia ?

What Rivers are in the Chinese Empire ?
 What River is in the eastern part of Hindoostan ?
 What River is in the western part of Hindoostan ?
 What River flows into China Sea ?

LESSON CXXIX.

What Mountains north of the Chinese Empire ?

What Mountains north of Hindoostan ?

What Mountains are in Turkey in Asia ?

What high single Mountain is in Turkey ?

Mt. At.

What Province of Turkey east of the Mediterranean Sea ?

Sa.

What Strait between Asia and North America ?

What is the northern Cape of Asia ?

What is the southern Cape of Asia ?

C. Romania.

What is the southern Cape of Hindoostan ?

What Lake in the southern part of Siberia ?

In what direction do the Rivers in the northern part of Asia run ?

In what direction do the Rivers in the eastern part run ?

In what direction do the Rivers in the southern part run ?



Native of China.

LESSON CXXX

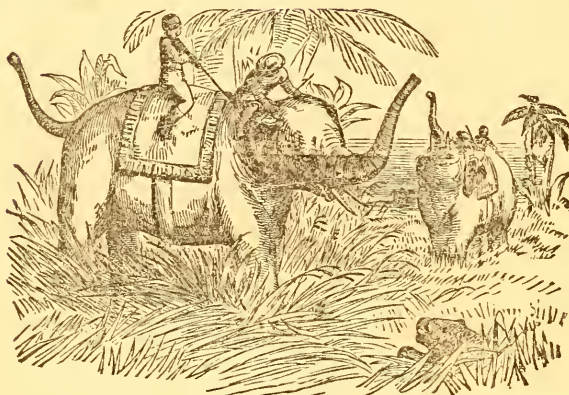
Countries.

Chinese Empire,
 Hindoostan',
 Siberia,

Capitals.

Pekin.
 Calcutta.
 St. Petersburg

Countries.	Capitals.
Japan,	Jeddo.
Turkey,	Constantinople.
Persia,	Teheran.
Afghanistan',	Cabul. (ka-bool')
Beloochistan',	Kelat'.
Arabia.	Mecca, Sana, Muscat.



Hunting the Tiger.

LESSON CXXXI.

Where Situated.

SEAS, GULFS, AND BAYS.

Kantschatka ?	China ?	Red ?
Ochotsk ?	Bengal ?	Black ?
Japan ?	Arabian ?	Caspian ?
Yellow ?	Persian ?	Aral ?

MOUNTAINS.

Altai ? (al-ti)	Himmaleh ?	Taurus ?
-----------------	------------	----------

STRAITS.

Behring's ?	Sunda ?	Bab el Mandeb ?
Malacca ?	Ormus ?	



Date Palm Tree.

LESSON CXXXII.

Where Situated.

RIVERS.

Where do they rise? What courses do they run? Where empty?

Obi or Obe?	Hoang Ho?	Ganges?
Yenisei?	Yang-tse Kiang?	Indus?
Lena?	Cambodia?	Euphrates?

ISLANDS.

Japan Is.?	Formosa?	Java?
Nippon?	Borneo?	Hainan?
Jesso?	Celebes?	Ceylon?
Saghalien?	Sumatra?	Nova Zembla?

*Arab Tent.*

History and Description of Asia.

LESSON CXXXIII.

Q. For what is Asia remarkable?

A. It is the division of the earth that was first inhabited.

Q. Who were the first persons on the Earth?

A. Adam and Eve, who were placed in the Garden of Eden.

Q. At what time was the Deluge?

A. Nearly seventeen centuries after the creation of man.

Q. What then became of all living beings?

A. All living creatures died, except those that went with Noah into the Ark.

Q. How long after the Deluge did the people live at one place?

A. During one hundred years after the Deluge.

Q. What then took place?

A. The descendants of the three sons of Noah separated from each other, and settled in different countries.

Q. Who were the sons of Noah ?

A. Shem, Ham, and Japheth.

Q. Where did the descendants of Shem settle ?

A. In Asia.

Q. Where did the descendants of Ham settle ?

A. In Africa.

Q. Where did the descendants of Japheth settle ?

A. In Europe.



Serpent Charming.

Q. Who are the American Indians supposed to be ?

A. Descendants of the Asiatics, who crossed Behring's Strait to America.

Q. What did our Saviour establish on the earth ?

A. Christianity.

Q. When did Mohammed appear ?

A. Six hundred years after Christ.

Q. What did he establish in some countries ?

A. A false religion, called Mohammedanism.

Q. What people are Mohammedans ?

A. The Turks, Persians, Arabs, Tartars, and some others.

LESSON CXXXIV.

Q. How large is Asia?

A. It contains one-third of the land on the whole Earth.

Q. What proportion of the inhabitants of the Earth live in Asia?

A. About one-half.

Q. What do men in some parts of Asia wear?

A. Long Robes for the body, Turbans for the head, and Sandals for the feet.

Q. What does China produce?

A. Great quantities of Tea and Rice.

Q. For what are the Chinese children noted?

A. For great respect and obedience to their parents.

Q. What is the punishment for abusive language to a parent?

A. The child may be beheaded; the offence being considered one of the worst that could be committed.

Q. What strange custom in China?

A. The feet of the girls are prevented from growing, by being bound while young.

Q. What is the length of the great Wall of China?

A. 1500 miles long, and 30 feet high.

Q. How thick is it on the top?

A. It is so thick that six horsemen can ride side by side.

Q. For what purpose did the Chinese build this wall?

A. To protect themselves from the Tartars, who were their enemies.

Q. What does Arabia produce?

A. The best Coffee in the world.

Q. For what has India been long noted?

A. For Diamonds and Spices.

Q. Of what Religion are the people of China, India, and Japan ?

A. They are Idolaters ; there being idols in nearly every family.

Q. Who are now engaged in teaching them Christianity ?

A. Christian Missionaries.

Q. What can you say of the Chinese Empire ?

A. It has a greater population than any other empire in the world.

Q. For what animals is Arabia noted ?

A. For fine Horses and Camels.

Q. What does India comprise ?

A. Hindoostan and Farther India, extending from the Indus River to the China Sea.

Q. What is the chief food of the inhabitants of India ?

A. Rice, which is the staple production.

Q. For what is Hindoostan noted ?

A. It is one of the most fertile and populous countries in Asia.



Heathen Worship.

MAP OF AFRICA.

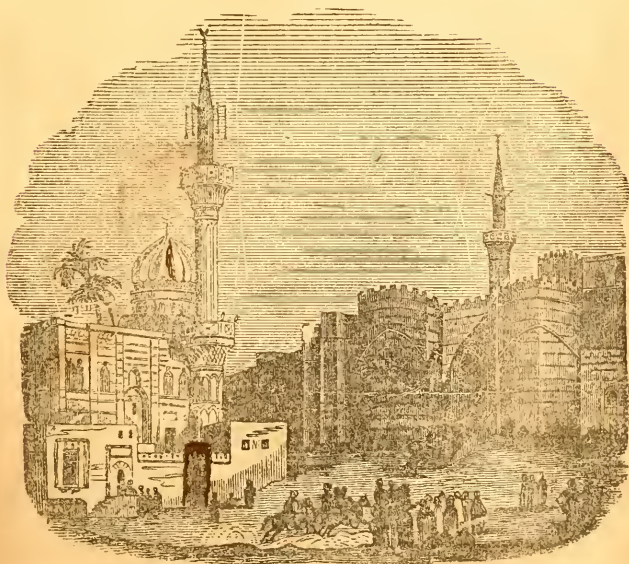


LESSON CXXXV.

- What Ocean east of Africa ? West ?
 What Sea between Africa and Europe ?
 What Sea between Africa and Asia ?
 What Gulf west of Africa ?
 What Isthmus joins Africa with Asia ?
 Between what two Seas is the Isthmus of
 Suez ?
 What two large Rivers in Africa ?
 Into what does the Nile flow ? the Niger ?
 What Mountains in the northern part of
 Africa ?
 What Mountains in the eastern part ?
 What Mountains in the southern part ?
 What States in the northern part of Africa ?
 What three Countries border on the Red Sea ?
 What Desert south of Barbary ?



By



Cairo.



Scene on the Banks of the Nile.

LESSON CXXXVI.

What large Island south-east of Africa ?

What Channel between Africa and Madagascar ?

What two Islands east of Madagascar ?

What small Island south of the Gulf of Guinea ?



Sphinx and Pyramids of Egypt.

What Island east of Cape Guardafui ?*

What unites the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean

What unites the Red and the Arabian Seas?

What Cape on the north ?

What two Capes in the southern part of Africa ?

What Cape on the east ? West ?



Oasis.

What Group of Islands west of Cape Verd ?

What three Groups north-west of Africa ?

What high Mountain on one of the Canary islands ?

Peak of Teneriffe

How would you go from Africa to Asia by land ?

Between what two Seas would you then pass ?

* *gar-daf-we'.*

*The Giraffe*

LESSON CXXXVII.

Where Situated.

COUNTRIES.

Egypt?

Guinea?

Nubia?

Barbary?

Morocco?

Abyssinia?

Senegambia?

Liberia?

ISLANDS.

Madagascar?

Socotra?

St. Helena?

Canary?

Cape Verd?

Madeira?

Azores?

Comoro?

Bourbon?

Mauritius?*

* maurishwe-us

CAPES.

Bon ?

Aguillas ?

Verd ?

Guardafui ?

Gold Hope ?

RIVERS.

*Where do they rise ?**What courses do they run ?**Where empty ?*

Nile ?

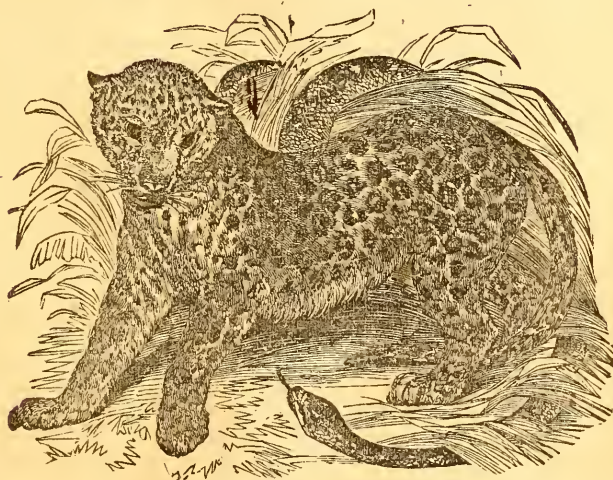
Congo ?

Coanza ?

Niger ?*

Zambeze ?

Senegal' ?

*Leopard and Serpent.*

History and Description of Africa.

LESSON CXXXVIII.

Q. For what is Africa noted ?

A. It is the hottest division of the Earth.

Q. What have been found in Africa ?

A. The largest and most dangerous animals and reptiles.

Q. Mention some of the Animals.

A. The Elephant, Lion, and Leopard.



Animals of Africa.

Q. What are obtained from the Elephant?

A. His tusks of Ivory.



The Zebra

Q. Who compose the population of Africa ?

A. Arabs, Moors, Negroes, and Caffres.

Q. For what is Guinea noted ?

A. For Gold.

Q. For what is Egypt noted ?

A. For the Pyramids and other Ancient Monuments that yet remain.



Ostrich.

Q. What is never seen in the greater part of Egypt ?

A. Rain.

Q. How is the Country watered ?

A. By the overflowing of the Nile.

Q. How do Merchants cross the Deserts ?

A. In large companies, called Caravans.

Q. What are obtained from the Islands north-west of Africa ?

A. Madeira Wine and Canary Birds.

MAP OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN.



LESSON CXXXIX.

What is the extent of the Pacific Ocean from east to west ?

11,000 miles

What is the extent from north to south ?

7,000 miles

What two Grand Divisions are separated by the Pacific ?

What three Divisions of Islands in the Pacific ?

Ma., Aa., Pa

What Division is nearest Asia ?

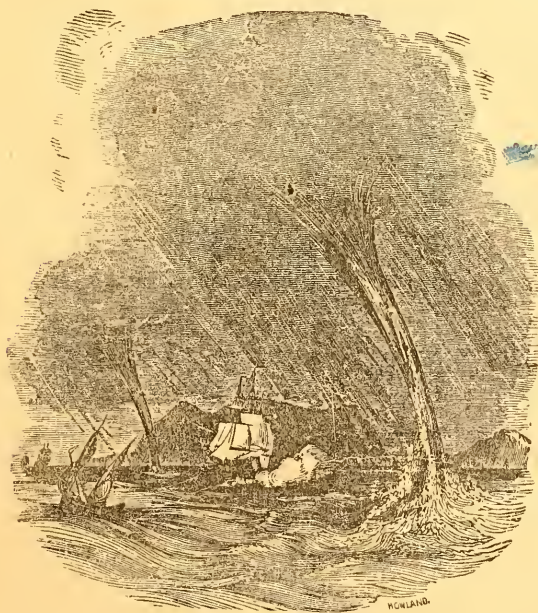
Mention the largest four of Malaysia.

What Group in the northern part of Malaysia ?

Pe

What Group in the eastern part ?

Se



A Waterspout.

LESSON CXL.

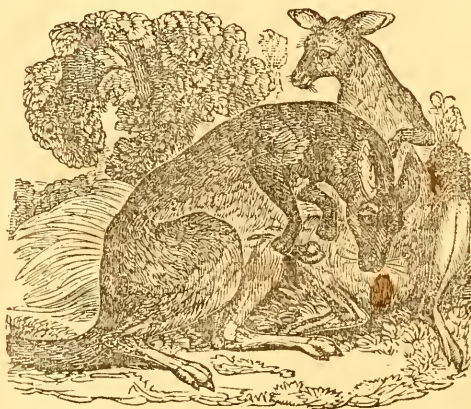
What Strait between Australia and New Guinea ?

What Strait between Australia and Van Diemen's Land ?

What Strait between Sumatra and Java ?

What Strait divides New Zealand ?

- Which is the principal Group of Polynesia ? Sh.
 Which is the largest of the Sandwich Islands ? Hawaii.*
 What two Groups south-east of the Sandwich Islands ?
 What Group south-west ?
 What Groups in the western part of Polynesia ?
 If you should sail east from the Sandwich Islands, at what Country
 would you arrive ?
 If you should sail north, at what Strait and Ocean would you arrive ?
 Between what two Grand Divisions is Behring's Strait ?
 How would you sail from Cape Horn to Australia ?
 How would you sail from Australia to California ?



The Kungaroo.

LESSON CXLI.

ISLANDS.

Australia ?	Van Diemen's Land ?	Marquesas ?§
Borneo ?	New Guinea ?	Society ?
Sumatra ?	Philippine †‡	Friendly ?
Java ?	Ladrone ?	Caroline ?
Celebes ?†	Sandwich ?	Spice ?
New Zealand ?		

* ha-wi'e.

† ael'e-bees.

‡ fil'ip-pine.

§ mar-ka'sas.

STRAITS.

Behring's ?

Sunda ?

Bass ?

Torres ?

Cook's ?



The Orang Outang.

History and Description of the Islands in the Pacific Ocean.

LESSON CXLII.

Q For what is Malaysia noted ?

A. For Gold, Diamonds, and rich Spices

Q. Of what color are the inhabitants ?

A. Brown.

Q. Who were the first white settlers of Australia ?

A. Convicts, sent from England.

Q. Where were they taken ?

A. To Botany Bay.

Q. What has been lately found in Australia ?

A. Gold, in large quantities.

Q. What Animal is found there ?

A. The Kangaroo.

Q. To what Government does Australia belong ?

A. To the British Government.

Q. What are the Inhabitants of Polynesia called ?

A. South Sea Islanders.



Nests of the White Ants.

Q. Where was Captain Cook killed ?

A. On one of the Sandwich Islands.

Q. What were some of the inhabitants of these Islands, when first discovered ?

A. Cannibals, or eaters of human flesh.

Q. What have many since become ?

A. Christians.

Q. By whose exertions have they become Christians ?

A. By the exertions of Christian Missionaries.

Q. Who first entered the Pacific Ocean ?

A. Ferdinand Magellan.

LESSONS IN ASTRONOMY.

LESSON I.

Q. What is an Angle ?

A. The opening between two lines that meet.

Q. How many kinds of Angles are there ?

A. Three ; Right, Acute, and Obtuse.

Q. What is a Right Angle ?

A. An angle formed by one line meeting another perpendicularly.

Q. When is one line perpendicular to another ?

A. When it meets the other without leaning towards it.

Q. What is an Acute Angle ?

A. One that is less than a right angle.

Q. What is an Obtuse Angle ?

A. One that is greater than a right angle.

LESSON II.

Q. What are Parallel Lines ?

A. Lines that extend in the same direction and never approach each other.

Q. What is a Triangle ?

A. A figure inclosed by three sides.

Q. What is a Circle ?

A. A figure inclosed by a curve line, every part of which is equally distant from the centre.

Q. What is the curve line that bounds the circle called ?

A. The Circumference.

Q. What is the Diameter of a Circle ?

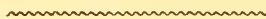
A. A straight line drawn through the centre from one side to the other.

Q. What is the Radius of a Circle ?

A. A straight line from the centre to the circumference.

Q. What is an Arc ?

A. Any part of the circumference.



LESSON III.

Q. Into how many degrees is a Circle divided ?

A. Into 360 degrees.

Q. What is a Degree ?

A. One three hundred and sixtieth part of a circle.

Q. How many degrees in a Semicircle ?

A. 180 degrees.

Q. How many degrees in a Quarter of a Circle ?

A. 90 degrees.

Q. What is a Sphere or Globe ?

A. A round body, every part of the surface being equally distant from the centre.

Q. What is the Diameter of a Sphere ?

A. A straight line passing through its centre, and terminated at both ends by the surface.

Q. What is a Hemisphere ?

A. A half a sphere.

Q. How many kinds of Circles are there ?

A. Two ; Great and Small.

Q. What is a Great Circle ?

A. A circle whose plane divides the earth into two equal parts, called Hemispheres.

Q. What is a Small Circle ?

A. A circle whose plane divides the earth into two unequal parts.



LESSON IV.

Q. Of what does Astronomy treat ?

A. Of the Heavenly Bodies.

Q. What are the Heavenly Bodies ?

A. The Sun, Planets, Comets, and Stars.

Q. How many kinds of Heavenly Bodies are there ?

A. Two ; Luminous and Opaque.

Q. What is a Luminous Body ?

A. A body that shines by its own light.

Q. What is an Opaque Body ?

A. One that shines by light received from a luminous body.

Q. What Bodies are luminous ?

A. The Sun and Stars.

Q. What Bodies are opaque ?

A. The Planets and Comets.

LESSON V.

Q. Of what is the Solar System composed ?

A. Of the Sun, Planets, and Comets.

Q. What is the Sun ?

A. A luminous body, in the centre of the solar system.

Q. What does the Sun give to all bodies revolving around it ?

A. Light and Heat.

Q. What is the Diameter of the Sun ?

A. 887,000 miles.

Q. What are Planets ?

A. Opaque bodies revolving around the Sun.

Q. How many kinds of Planets are there ?

A. Two ; Primary and Secondary.

Q. What is a Primary Planet ?

A. One that revolves around the Sun only.

Q. What is a Secondary Planet ?

A. One that revolves around its Primary, and with it around the Sun.

LESSON VI.

Q. How many Primary Planets are there ?

A. Thirty-one ; twenty-three being Asteroids.*

Q. What are Asteroids ?

A. Small Planets moving around the Sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Q. Mention the eight large Primary Planets.

A. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.

* For names of Asteroids, see page 166.

Q. Which is the smallest ?

A. Mercury is the smallest.

Q. Which is the largest ?

A. Jupiter is the largest.

Q. Which is nearest to the Sun ?

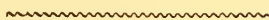
A. Mercury.

Q. Which is the most distant ?

A. Neptune.

Q. Which do we live on ?

A. The Earth.



LESSON VII.

Q. How many Secondary Planets have been discovered ?

A. Twenty-one.

Q. What are Secondary Planets called ?

A. Satellites, or Moons.

Q. What is the Orbit of a Primary Planet ?

A. The path in which it revolves around the Sun.

Q. Are the Orbits of all Planets of the same size ?

A. They are not ; Mercury has the smallest, and Neptune the largest.

Q. What is the Orbit of a Secondary Planet ?

A. The path in which it revolves around its Primary

Q. What is the Diameter of the Earth ?

A. Nearly 8,000 miles.

Q. What is the size of the Earth compared with that of the Sun ?

A. The Sun is nearly a million and a half times as large as the Earth.

LESSON VIII.

Q. In what direction do the Planets revolve around the Sun ?

A. From West to East.

Q. What cause the Planets to move around the Sun ?

A. Two forces ; called Centrifugal and Centripetal.

Q. What is the effect of the Centrifugal force upon the Planets ?

A. It tends to urge them forward in a straight line, and consequently away from the Sun.

Q. What is the effect of the Centripetal force upon the Planets ?

A. It tends to draw them towards the Sun.

Q. What bodies possess the Centrifugal force ?

A. The Planets.

Q. What causes the Centripetal force ?

A. The attraction of the Sun.

Q. If the Centrifugal force of the Planets were greater than the attraction of the Sun, how would the Planets move ?

A. They would recede from the Sun.

Q. If the attraction of the Sun were the greater, what then ?

A. The Planets would approach the Sun.



LESSON IX.

Q. How do the Planets move ?

A. Nearly in a circle, neither approaching, nor receding much from the Sun.

Q. Why do they move nearly in a circle ?

A. Because the two forces at all times nearly balance each other.

The teacher might here illustrate these two forces by fastening a string to a ball and holding the end of the string in one hand, and with the other throw the ball from him, which would proceed in a straight line, until stopped by the string ; when it

would move in a circle around the hand holding the string ;—the force by which the ball would move off in a straight line is the Centrifugal force ; that exerted by the hand in holding the string, the Centripetal force. The revolution is always around the body that exerts the Centripetal force.

Q. In what time does the Earth revolve around the Sun ?

A. $365\frac{1}{4}$ days.

Q. What other motion has the Earth ?

A. A Revolution on its Axis.

Q. What is the Axis of the Earth ?

A. An imaginary line on which it turns.

Q. What are the ends of the Axis called ?

A. One is called the North Pole, and the other, the South Pole.

LESSON X.

Q. What is the Shape of the Earth ?

A. Round like a ball, a little flattened at the Poles.

Q. How do we know that the Earth is spherical ?

A. 1st. Men have sailed round it. 2d. The top-mast of a ship coming in from sea always appears first. 3d. The Earth's shadow upon the moon is circular. 4th. From an elevation, like the Peak of Teneriffe, the horizon is equally depressed on all sides.

Q. On what part of the Earth are people, houses, &c. ?

A. On the surface.

Q. In what direction from us is the centre of the Earth ?

A. Directly below us, about 4,000 miles distant.

Q. What is meant by *up* and *down* ?

A. *Up*, means from the centre ; *down*, towards the centre of the Earth.

Q. What keeps people, &c., on the surface of the Earth ?

A. The attraction of the Earth.

LESSON XI.

Q. What is the Equator ?

A. A great Circle which divides the Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

Q. What two small Circles north of the Equator ?

A. The Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle.

Q. What two Circles south of the Equator ?

A. The Tropic of Capricorn, and the Antarctic Circle.

Q. Into what do these Circles divide the Earth's surface ?

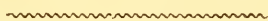
A. Into Zones.

Q. How many Zones are there ?

A. Five; one Torrid, two Temperate, and two Frigid.

Q. Where is the Torrid Zone ?

A. Between the Tropics.



LESSON XII.

Q. Where is the North Temperate Zone ?

A. Between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle.

Q. Where is the South Temperate Zone ?

A. Between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle.

Q. Where is the North Frigid Zone ?

A. North of the Arctic Circle.

Q. Where is the South Frigid Zone ?

A. South of the Antarctic Circle.

Q. Which Zone is the warmest ?

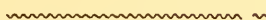
A. The Torrid Zone.

Q. Which are the coldest ?

A. The Frigid Zones.

Q. Which are the most pleasant ?

A. The Temperate Zones.



LESSON XIII.

Q. What is the Latitude of a place on the Earth ?

A. It is its distance from the Equator, north or south.

Q. What places have the greatest latitude ?

A. The Poles of the Earth.

Q. Why have the Poles the greatest latitude ?

A. Because they are the parts of the Earth farthest from the Equator.

Q. How many degrees latitude have the Poles ?

A. Ninety degrees ; being one-fourth of the circumference.

Q. What places have no latitude ?

A. All places on the Equator.

Q. On what parts of a Map are the degrees of latitude marked ?

A. On the East and West sides.

Q. What is the latitude of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Cape Horn, Cape of Good Hope ?

LESSON XIV.

Q. What is a Meridian ?

A. A Semicircle, passing from the North to the South Pole, and at right angles to the Equator.

Q. What is the Meridian of a place on the Earth ?

A. It is the meridian passing through the place.

Q. From what is Longitude usually reckoned ?

A. From the meridian of London, east or west.

Q. What places have no longitude ?

A. All places on the meridian of London.

Q. What places have the greatest longitude ?

A. All places on the meridian that is opposite the meridian of London.

Q. How far is longitude on the Earth reckoned ?

A. 180 degrees.

Q. On what parts of a Map are the figures of longitude marked ?

A. On the North and South sides, or on the Equator

Q. What is the longitude of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Cape Horn, Pekin ?



LESSON XV.

Q. What causes Day ?

A. The light of the Sun.

Q. How much of the Earth has day at the same time ?

A. One-half.

Q. Does the Sun move round to give light to the other side ?

A. It does not ; the other side moves round towards the Sun.

Q. When it is noon at New York, at what part of the Earth is it midnight?

A. At the eastern part of Asia.

Q. If the Earth were to stand still when America was toward the Sun, what could you say of Day and Night?

A. America would have continual day, and Europe Asia, and Africa, continual night.

Q. What must take place to give us change from day to night and from night to day?

A. The Earth must turn on its axis.

Q. In what time does the Earth turn on its axis?

A. Once every 24 hours.

LESSON XVI.

Q. What cause the change of Seasons?

A. The revolution of the Earth around the Sun, the inclination of its axis to the plane of its orbit, and its axis always leaning in the same direction.

Q. When the Northern Hemisphere leans towards the Sun, what Season has it?

A. Summer.

Q. What Season is then in the Southern Hemisphere?

A. Winter.

Q. When it is Summer in the Northern Hemisphere, why is it Winter in the Southern?

A. Because the heat of the Sun strikes the Northern Hemisphere more directly than it does the Southern.

Q. When the Southern Hemisphere leans towards the sun, what Seasons?

A. The Southern Hemisphere has Summer, and the Northern has Winter.

Q. If the Earth's axis were perpendicular to the plane of its orbit, where would the Sun shine directly all the year?

A. Over the Equator.

Q. Would there then be any change of Seasons?

A. There would not.



LESSON XVII.

Q. What surrounds the Earth?

A. The Atmosphere; composed of air, vapor, and other gases.

Q. How far from the Earth does the atmosphere extend?

A. About 45 miles.

Q. What can you say of the Air?

A. It is thinner or less dense the farther it is from the Earth.

Q. When water dries up where does it go?

A. It rises into the air.

Q. How can water rise into the air?

A. It is turned to vapor, and then it is lighter than the air.

Q. What causes vapor to rise from boiling water?

A. The heat of the fire.

Q. What causes vapor to rise from the surface of the Earth?

A. The heat of the Sun.

Q. When vapors rise and become condensed, what are they called?

A. Clouds.

Q. How long do clouds remain in the air?

A. Until they become sufficiently condensed to fall in rain.

Q. What causes the clouds or vapor to become condensed?

A. Cold.

Q. What is Snow?

A. Vapor frozen while condensing.

Q. What is Hail?

A. Rain frozen while falling.

Q. What is a Fog or Mist?

A. A cloud touching the Earth.

LESSON XVIII.

MOON.

Q. What kind of a Planet is the Moon?

A. A Secondary Planet, revolving around the Earth.

Q. What kind of a body is it?

A. An Opaque Body.

Q. Whence does the Moon receive its light?

A. From the Sun.

Q. If the Sun were an opaque body, could we see the Moon?

A. We could not.

Q. What bodies only could be seen?

A. The Stars.

Q. Why could we see the Stars, and not the Moon?

A. Because the Stars are luminous, and the Moon is opaque.

Q. What are the Stars supposed to be?

A. They are supposed to be Suns having Planets moving around each of them.

Q. What can be said of their size?

A. Some are much larger than the Sun.

Q. Why do they appear small?

A. Because they are very far distant.

Q. What is the Diameter of the Moon?

A. 2180 miles.

Q. Which is the larger, the Sun or the Moon?

A. The Sun.

Q. Why does the Moon appear as large as the Sun?

A. Because it is much nearer to us.

Q. How much farther from the Earth is the Sun than the Moon?

A. The Sun is four hundred times as far.

Q. What is the size of the Earth, compared with that of the Moon?

A. The Earth is forty-nine times as large as the Moon.



LESSON XIX.

Q. In what time does the Moon revolve around the Earth?

A. In $27\frac{1}{3}$ days, or about 4 weeks.

Q. When is it New Moon?

A. When the Moon is between the Earth and the Sun.

Q. Which side of the Moon is illuminated?

A. The side towards the Sun.

Q. Which side is dark at New Moon?

A. The side towards the Earth.

Q. When is it Full Moon?

A. When the Moon is on the opposite side of the Earth from the Sun.

Q. How long after New Moon is Full Moon?

A. About two weeks.

Q. Why can we see the illuminated side at Full Moon?

A. Because that side is towards both the Sun and the Earth.

Q. How often do we have New and Full Moon?

A. Once every $29\frac{1}{2}$ days.

Q. Does the Moon rise at the same time every evening?

A. It rises about 50 minutes later every day.

Q. What can be seen on the Moon?

A. Mountains, Plains, and Valleys.

Q. How would the Earth appear to a person at the Moon?

A. It would appear as the Moon does to us, only larger, and immovable.

LESSON XX.

TIDES.

Q. What is Tide?

A. The rising and falling of the water.

Q. What causes Tide?

A. The attraction of the Sun and Moon.

Q. Which has the greater influence on the water?

A. The Moon has about three times as much influence on the water as the Sun has.

Q. Why?

A. Because the Moon is much nearer the Earth.

Q. How are Tides divided with respect to the rising and falling of the water?

A. Into Flood and Ebb.

Q. When is it Flood Tide?

A. When the water is rising.

Q. When is it High Water ?

A. When the water has risen.

Q. When is it Ebb Tide ?

A. When the water is falling.

Q. What parts of the Earth have the same tides at the same time ?

A. Any two opposite sides.

Q. What part of the Earth has high water at the same time with the east side of America ?

A. The east side of Asia ; it being on the opposite side of the Earth.

Q. If the Earth did not turn on its axis, what would be the effect ?

A. The highest water would continually be on the side towards the Moon, and the side opposite to it.



LESSON XXI.

Q. How long is the tide in rising ?

A. About 6 hours.

Q. How long is the tide in falling ?

A. About 6 hours.

Q. How often do we have high and low water ?

A. About twice a day.

Q. Is it high water at the same time each day ?

A. It is high water about 50 minutes later each day.

Q. How are tides divided with respect to the extent of the rise and fall of the water ?

A. Into Spring and Neap.

Q. What is Spring Tide?

A. The greatest Flood and Ebb Tide.

Q. When do Spring Tides occur?

A. When the Sun and Moon act together.

Q. What is Neap Tide?

A. It is the least rise and fall of the water.

Q. How often do Spring and Neap Tides occur?

A. Once every two weeks.

Q. Does the water always rise to the same height?

A. It does not; during Spring Tides the high water is higher than usual, and the low water lower than usual.

LESSON XXII.

PRIMARY PLANETS.

Name.	Diameter.	Distance from the Sun.	Annual Revolution.		Daily Revolution.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Years.	Days.	Days.	Hours.
Sun,	887,000				25	10
Mercury,	2,950	37 millions.		88		24
Venus,	7,900	69 millions.		224		28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Earth,	7,912	95 millions.	1			24
Mars,	4,500	145 millions.	1	322		24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jupiter,	89,000	496 millions.	11	314		10
Saturn,	73,000	909 millions.	29	167		10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Uranus,	35,000	1828 millions.	84	6		
Neptune,	31,000	2862 millions.	164	226		

NOTE.—The above table is arranged from “Hind’s Solar System,” which contains accounts of the most recent discoveries.

LESSON XXIII.

Q. How many motions has a Primary Planet?

A. Two; one on its axis, and another around the Sun.

Q. How many motions has a Secondary Planet ?

A. Three ; 1st, on its axis ; 2d, around its Primary, 3d, with its Primary around the Sun.

Q. How are the Planets divided with respect to their distance from the Sun ?

A. Into Inferior and Superior.

Q. Which are the Inferior Planets ?

A. Mercury and Venus ; their distance from the Sun being *less* than that of the Earth.

Q. Which are the Superior Planets ?

A. Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, their distance from the Sun being *greater* than that of the Earth.

Q. What Planets have Moons ?

A. The Earth has 1, Jupiter 4, Saturn 8, Uranus 6, Neptune 2.



LESSON XXIV.

Q. Which is the smallest Primary Planet, except the Asteroids ?

A. Mercury is the smallest and nearest the Sun.

Q. What of the size of Mercury ?

A. It is one-seventeenth of the size of the Earth.

Q. What of the light and heat of Mercury ?

A. It has seven times as much light and heat as the Earth.

Q. Why has Mercury more light and heat than the Earth ?

A. Because it is much nearer the Sun.

Q. What is the second Planet from the Sun ?

A. Venus.

Q. Where and when is Venus seen?

A. In the east before sunrise, or in the west after sunset.

Q. What is Venus called when seen before sunrise?

A. A Morning Star.

Q. What is Venus called when seen after sunset?

A. An Evening Star.

Q. What is the third Planet from the Sun?

A. The Earth.

Q. What is the fourth Planet from the Sun?

A. Mars.

Q. How is Mars known?

A. By its red, fiery color.

LESSON XXV.

Q. Which is the largest Planet in the Solar System?

A. Jupiter.

Q. What can you say of its size?

A. Jupiter is more than twelve hundred times as large as the Earth.

Q. How many Moons has Jupiter?

A. Four.

Q. Which Planet is next in size to Jupiter?

A. Saturn.

Q. What can you say of its size?

A. Saturn is one thousand times as large as the Earth.

Q. How many Moons has Saturn?

A. Eight.

CATALOGUE OF THE ASTEROIDS.

Q. What Planet is next in size to Saturn?

A. Uranus, or Herschel.

Q. At Uranus, how large does the Sun appear?

A. It appears but little larger than a Star.

Q. Which Planet is farthest from the Sun?

A. Neptune, or Leverrier.

Q. While Leverrier makes one revolution around the Sun, how many does the Earth make?

A. 164.

Q. What can you say of the light and heat at Neptune?

A. There is one nine-hundredth part as much at Neptune as at the Earth.

CATALOGUE OF THE ASTEROIDS,

ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR DISCOVERY.

Name and Number of the Asteroids.	Date of Discovery.	Name of Discoverer.
1. Ceres	1800, Jan. 1.	Piazza, of Sicily.
2. Pallas	1802, Mar. 28.	Olbers, of Bremen.
3. Juno	1804, Sept. 1.	Harding
4. Vesta	1807, Mar. 29.	Olbers.
5. Astrea	1845, Dec. 8.	Hencke, of Germany.
6. Hebe	1847, July 1.	Hencke.
7. Iris	1847, Aug. 13.	Hind, of London
8. Flora	1847, Oct. 18.	Hind.
9. Metis	1848, April 26	Graham, of Ireland.
10. Hygiea	1849, April 12.	De Gasparis, of Naples.
11. Parthenope	1850, May 11.	De Gasparis.
12. Victoria	1850, Sept. 13.	Hind.
13. Egria	1850, Nov. 2.	De Gasparis.
14. Irene	1851, May 19.	Hind.
15. Eunomia	1851, July 29.	De Gasparis.
16. Psyche	1852, Mar. 17.	De Gasparis.
17. Thetis	1852, April 17.	Luther, of Germany.
18. Meltemene	1852, June 24.	Hind.
19. Fortuna	1852, Aug. 22.	Hind.
20. Massilia	1852, Sept. 19.	De Gasparis.
21. Lutetia	1852, Nov. 15.	Goldschmidt, of Germany.
22. Calliope	1852, Nov. 16.	Hind.
23. Thalia	1852, Dec. 15.	Hind.

A. TABLE—SHOWING THE RANK OF EACH STATE IN POPULATION,
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, AND MANUFACTURES, CENSUS 1850.

STATES.	Population.	Wheat.	Indian Corn.	Live Stock.	Butter.	Hay.	Wool.	Tobacco.	Ginned Cotton.	Cane Sugar.	Woollen Manufactures.	Cotton Manufactures.	Iron Manufactures.
Maine	16	20	27	19	10	4	11	..	..	..	11	7	18
New Hampshire	22	26	29	21	15	7	13	29	..	..	6	2	22
Vermont	23	18	28	15	6	5	4	..	..	..	7	19	12
Massachusetts	6	31	23	20	12	6	17	16	..	..	1	1	11
Rhode Island	29	36	30	33	28	20	27	..	..	..	5	3	..
Connecticut	21	30	24	24	16	9	19	8	..	..	3	5	10
New York	1	4	13	1	1	1	2	18	..	..	2	6	5
New Jersey	19	14	17	17	9	10	22	..	..	..	10	11	8
Pennsylvania	2	1	12	3	2	2	3	11	..	..	4	4	1
Delaware	30	19	22	31	27	23	29	..	..	..	16	16	..
Maryland	17	8	15	23	19	16	21	3	..	..	13	8	4
District of Columbia	32	32	33	36	33	34	..	22	..	..	24	21	..
Virginia	4	3	7	4	7	13	5	1	11	..	9	10	7
North Carolina	10	12	10	13	20	15	15	6	7	8	21	12	14
South Carolina	14	17	14	14	22	24	20	17	4	6	..	13	19
Georgia	9	16	8	8	17	25	14	13	3	4	17	9	16
Florida	31	34	25	29	30	31	32	10	10	2	..	23	..
Alabama	12	21	9	5	21	22	16	15	1	7	..	15	21
Mississippi	15	23	11	12	18	27	18	20	2	5	..	24	..
Louisiana	18	35	16	16	29	26	28	21	6	1	..	..	..
Texas	25	29	20	18	23	28	26	19	9	3	20	..	..
Arkansas	26	25	13	25	25	30	25	14	8	..	..	25	..
Tennessee	5	13	5	7	11	21	12	4	5	..	23	14	3
Kentucky	8	11	2	6	8	18	7	2	12	..	12	18	6
Ohio	3	2	1	2	3	3	1	7	..	..	8	17	2
Michigan	20	7	21	22	14	12	9	23	..	..	16	..	20
Indiana	7	6	4	10	4	11	6	9	14	..	14	22	13
Illinois	11	5	3	9	5	8	8	12	13	..	15	..	15
Missouri	13	10	6	11	13	17	10	5	..	..	19	20	9
Iowa	27	15	19	27	24	19	23	24	..	..	22	..	..
Wisconsin	24	9	26	26	28	14	24	27	..	..	18	..	17
California	28	28	32	28	35	33	34	26	..	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	36	33	34	35	34	32	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oregon	34	22	36	30	31	35	31	28	..	..	..	..	..
Utah	35	27	35	34	32	29	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Mexico	33	24	31	32	36	..	30	25	..	..	..	..	..

CHURCHES IN THE U. STATES.—FROM THE CENSUS OF 1850

Denominations.	Number of Churches.	Whole number of persons accord'd.	Denominations.	Number of Churches.	Whole number of persons accord'd.
Methodist	12,484	4,220,293	Universalist	494	205,162
Baptist	8,798	3,134,438	Free Church	361	108,605
Presbyterian	4,591	2,045,516	Moravian	331	112,185
Congregational	1,675	795,677	German Reformed	327	156,932
Episcopal	1,430	631,613	Dutch Reformed	324	181,986
Roman Catholic	1,269	705,983	Unitarian	244	137,867
Lutheran	1,205	532,100	Mennonite	110	29,900
Christians	812	296,050	Tunkers	52	35,075
Friends	715	283,023	Jewish	31	16,575
Union	619	213,552	Swedenborgian	15	5,070

A TABLE

SHOWING THE TIME AT SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL PLACES ON THE EARTH, WHEN IT IS TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON AT NEW YORK.

At all places <i>West</i> of the Meridian of New York, it is <i>earlier</i> .		At all places <i>East</i> of the Meridian of New York, it is <i>later</i> .	
	A. M.		P. M.
Philadelphia.....	11 55	Boston	12 12
Washington	11 48	Valparaiso	12 10
Buffalo	11 39	Cape Horn	12 27
Panama	11 38	Halifax	12 42
Charleston	11 36	Rio Janeiro.....	2 5
Havana	11 27	Cape Verd.....	3 47
Chicago	11 6	Madrid	4 42
New Orleans.....	10 56	Liverpool	4 44
St. Louis	10 55	London	4 56
Galveston	10 36	Paris	5 6
Vera Cruz	10 32	Rome	5 46
San Francisco.....	8 47	Vienna	6 2
Hawai (Sandwich Is.)	6 34	Cape of Good Hope.....	6 10
Port Philip.....	2 35	Constantinople.....	6 52
Pekin	12 42	St. Petersburg	6 58
Batavia (Java).....	12 4	Calcutta	10 50

A TABLE

SHOWING THE LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE PLACES NAMED—LONGITUDE FROM GREENWICH.

UNITED STATES.	Latitude.	Longitude.	EUROPE. •	Latitude.	Longitude.
New Orleans.....	29° 58' N.	90° 7' W.	Madrid.....	40° 25' N.	3° 42' W.
San Francisco.....	37 42 "	122 22 "	Constantinople..	41 1 "	28 55 E.
St. Louis	38 36 "	89 36 "	Rome	41 54 "	12 29 "
Washington	38 53 "	77 1 "	Vienna.....	48 13 "	16 22 "
Philadelphia.....	39 57 "	75 10 "	Paris	48 50 "	2 20 "
New York	40 42 "	74 1 "	London	51 31 "	6 W.
Boston	42 21 "	71 4 "	Liverpool.....	53 24 "	2 56 "
Buffalo	42 53 "	78 55 "	St. Petersburg ..	59 56 "	30 19 E.
			Archangel	64 32 "	40 43 "
S. AMERICA.			ASIA.		
Panama	8 59 "	79 27 "	Madras.....	13 4 "	80 16 "
Rio Janeiro	22 54 S.	42 45 "	Calcutta.....	22 34 "	88 26 "
Valparaiso.....	33 2 "	71 43 "	Canton.....	23 8 "	113 2 "
Cape Horn	56 "	67 21 "	Pekin	39 54 "	116 28 "

GENERAL REVIEW

CITIES & TOWNS,

Arranged according to
rank in population.

*Where situated? On
what water, or in-
land?*

London?	Brooklyn?	Jerusalem?	Galena?
Pekin?	Buenos Ayres?	Cape Town?	Toledo?
Jeddo?	St. Louis?	Syracuse?	Natchez?
Canton?	Santiago?	Detroit?	Hoboken?
Paris?	Teheran?	Portland?	Panama?
New York?	Cabul?	Mobile?	St. Paul?
Constantinople?	Sidney?	New Haven?	Hudson?
Vienna?	Montreal?	Salem?	Santa Fe?
Philadelphia?	Lima?	Milwaukee?	Frankfort?
Berlin?	Albany?	Columbus?	Trenton?
Madras?	Augusta?	Paramaribo?	Montpelier?
Cairo?	Quito?	Utica?	Raleigh?
Lisbon?	New Guatimala?	Cleveland?	Dover?
Dublin?	Pittsburg?	New Bedford?	Newport?
Bombay?	Matanzas?	Savannah?	Iowa City?
Calcutta?	Louisville?	St. Salvador?	Vicksburg?
Madrid?	Charleston?	Melbourne?	Baton Rouge
Mexico?	Buffalo?	Vera Cruz?	Annapolis?
Rio Janeiro?	Quebec?	Tripoli?	Jackson?
Baltimore?	Providence?	Bangor?	Madison?
Edinburgh?	Washington?	Norfolk?	Austin?
Havana?	Bogota?	Manchester?	Little Rock?
Bokhara?	Muscat?	Hartford?	Jefferson City?
Boston?	Newark?	Wilmington?	Sing Sing?
New Orleans?	Rochester?	Poughkeepsie?	Milledgeville?
Cincinnati?	Lowell?	Indianapolis?	Lansing?
Tunis?	Williamsburg?	Oswego?	St. Augustine
Morocco?	Mecca?	Monte Video?	Flushing?
Algiers?	Chicago?	Paterson?	New Rochelle?
	Valparaiso?	Springfield?	Hackensack?
	Troy?	Nashville?	Oregon City?
	Richmond?	Assumption?	Filmore City?
	Georgetown?	Concord?	Catskill?
	San Francisco?	Camden?	West Point?
	Chquisaca?	Harrisburg?	Acapulco?

Tampico ?
Mouerey ?

LAKES.

Superior ?
Great Salt ?
Champlain ?
Michigan ?
Umbagog ?
George ?
Ontario ?
Seneca ?
Eric ?
Winnipiseogee ?
Oneida ?
Grand ?
Huron ?
Moose Head ?

RIVERS.

*Where do they rise ?
What courses do
they run ? Where
empty ?*

Amazon ?
Missouri ?
Mississippi ?
Yang-tso Kiang ?
Nile ?
La Plata ?
Hoang Ho ?
Lena ?
Obi ?
Niger ?
St. Lawrence ?
Mackenzie's ?
Rio Grande ?
Arkansas ?
Orinoco ?
Danube ?
Ganges ?

Columbia ?
Dnieper ?
Ohio ?
Tennessee ?
Susquehanna ?
Rhône ?
Potomac ?
James ?
Delaware ?
Connecticut ?
Hudson ?
Congo ?
Yenisei ?
Neuse ?
Coanza ?
Don ?
Sabine ?
Indus ?
Parana ?
Cambodia ?
Ural ?
Flint ?
Euphrates ?
Kennebec ?
Tagus ?
Red ?
Merrimac ?
Nelson's ?
Alabama ?
St. Croix ?
Roanoke ?
Gila ?
Yazoo ?
Duna ?
Savannah ?
Genesee ?
Great Pedee ?
Uruguay ?
Pearl ?
Alabama ?

Paraguay ?
Santee ?
Dwina ?
Tombigby ?
Wisconsin ?
Androscoggin ?
Cumberland ?
Altamaha ?
Sciota ?
Kaskaskia ?
Niagara ?
Iowa ?
Mohawk ?
Rock ?
Chattahoochee ?
Kansas ?
Alleghany ?
Cape Fear ?

GULFS AND BAYS.

Where situated ?

Mexico ?
Guinea ?
Bengal ?
Hudson's ?
Bothnia ?
Baffin's ?
Persian ?
Chesapeake ?
Biscay ?
James ?
St. Lawrence ?
California ?
Venice ?
Saginaw ?
Finland ?
Honduras ?
Tampa ?
Darren ?
Green ?

Passamaquoddy ?
Panama ?
Narragansett ?
Campeachy ?
Massachusetts ?
Georgian ?
Penobscot ?
Newark ?
Delaware ?
Cape Cod ?
New York ?
Raritan ?

SEAS.

Where situated

Mediterranean ?
Caribbean ?
China ?
North ?
Arabian ?
Archipelago ?
Kamtschatka ?
Baltic ?
Red ?
Black ?
White ?
Yellow ?
Caspian ?
Japan ?
Aral ?
Marmora ?

STRAITS.

*Between what bodies
of land are they ?
What bodies of water
do they connect ?*

Hudson's ?
Gibraltar ?
Magellan ?
Bass ?

GENERAL REVIEW.

Bab el Mandeb ?
 Florida ?
 Behring's ?
 Ormus ?
 Dover ?
 Bellisle ?
 Torres ?
 Cook's ?
 Sunda ?
 Narrows ?
 Mackinaw ?
 Malacca ?

CHANNELS.

Mozambique ?
 English ?
 St. George's ?

ISLANDS.

*Where situated ? By
 what bodies of wa-
 ter are they sur-
 rounded ?*

Australia ?
 Greenland ?
 Great Britain ?
 Madagascar ?
 Borneo ?
 Ireland ?
 New Guinea ?
 Cuba ?
 Van Dieman's
 Land ?
 Hayti ?
 Sumatra ?
 Sicily ?
 Newfoundland ?
 Nippon ?

Iceland ?
 Ceylon ?
 Corsica ?
 Terra del Fuego ?
 Candia ?
 New Zealand ?
 Celebes ?
 St. Helena
 Sardinia ?
 Canary Is. ?
 Fox Is. ?
 Azores Is. ?
 Juan Fernandez ?
 Jamaica ?
 Madeira Is. ?
 Porto Rico ?
 Staten ?
 Nantucket ?
 Bourbon ?
 Long ?
 Mauritius ?
 Nova Zembla ?
 Martha's Vine-
 yard ?
 Vancouver's ?
 Sandwich Is. ?
 Comoro Is. ?
 Friendly ?
 Socotra ?
 Ladrone Is. ?
 Shetland Is. ?
 Marquesas ?
 Cyprus ?
 Caroline Is. ?
 Orkney Is. ?
 Philippine Is. ?

MOUNTAINS.

Where situated ?

Rocky ?
 Himmaleh ?
 Ural ?
 Andes ?
 Moon ?
 Alleghany ?
 Carpathian ?
 Blue Ridge ?
 Atlas ?
 Pyrenees ?
 Mexican Cordil-
 leras ?
 Cumberland ?
 Catskill ?
 Green ?
 Taurus ?
 White ?
 Andirondac ?
 Altai ?
 Alps ?
 Snow ?
 Caucasus ?
 Highlands ?
 Dofrefield ?

CAVES.

Where situated ?

Good Hope ?
 St. Roque ?
 Bon ?
 North ?
 St. Lucas ?
 Cod ?

Charles ?
 Horn ?
 Guardafui ?
 Gallinas ?
 North East ?
 May ?
 Fear ?
 Cannaveral ?
 Farewell ?
 Verd ?
 Clear ?
 Matapan ?
 St. Antonio ?
 Henlopen ?
 Henry ?
 Comorin ?
 Blanco ?
 Aguillas ?
 Sable ?
 Hatteras ?
 Lookout ?

PENINSULAS

Where situated ?

Lower California ?
 Denmark ?
 Spain and Portu-
 gal ?
 Italy ?
 Corea ?
 Crimea ?
 Florida ?
 Norway and Swe-
 den ?
 Yucatan ?
 Kamtschatka ?

PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Acapulco, *äk-ä-pool'ko*.
 Ad-na-tie.
 Aegean, *e-jé'an*.
 Af-gha-nis-tan'.
 Al-be-marle.
 Albuquerque, *al-bu-ker'ka*.
 Aleutian, *a-lu'she-an*.
 Algiers, *al-jéers*.
 Al-täi, or *alt'i*.
 Altamaha, *al-ta-ma-haw*.
 Am'boy.
 Amoor, *a-moor*.
 Andes, *an-dees*.
 Androscoggin, *an-dros-kog'-gin*.
 Archipelago, *ark-e-pel'a-go*.
 Ardennes, *ar-den'*.
 Arequipa, *är-a-ke'pä*.
 Ar-kans-as, or *är'kan-sas*.
 Asia, *a-she-a*.
 Ath'ens.
 Aus-trälia.
 A-zores', or *a-zö'rez*.
 Bahia, *bä-he'a*.
 Baikal, *bä-käl*.
 Balize, *bä-leez'*.
 Bar-ba-dos.
 Batou Rougo, *bat'on-roozh'*.
 Beaumont, *bé-münt*.
 Belle Isle, *bél-ild'*.
 Bel-o-chis-tan'.
 Be-na-res.
 Ben-gal'.
 Benin, *ben-een'*.
 Bo-go-tä'.
 Bologna, *bo-lon'yä*.
 Bom-bay'.
 Bos-pho-rus.
 Boulogne, *boo-lon'e*.
 Bourdeaux, *boor-dö'*.
 Buenos Ayres, *büa-nos-ä'rez*,
 or *bu-nos-a-rez*.
 Cabul, *kä-hool'*.
 Cagliari, *käl-yä're*.
 Cairo, *kä'ro*.
 Calais, *käl'is*.
 Calcasieu, *käl'ka-she*.
 Calläo, or *käl-yä'o*.
 Can-tou'.
 Cape Breton, *bril'on* or *bre-tum'*.
 Car-ib-be'an.
 Car-ib-bee'.
 Castile, *käs-teel'*.
 Cayenne, *kä-en'*.
 Chev'i-et.
 Chicago, *kä-kan'go*.
 Chihuahua, *che-wä-wä*.
 Chik, *ché'te*.
 Chil-i-go-luo.
 Chow-an'.
 Chuquisaca, *chu-ke-sä'ka*.
 Cologne, *ko-lons'*.
 Com-o-tin.
 Com-o-ro.
 Connecticut, *kon-net-ek-ent*.
 Coquimbä, *ko-kin-bä*.
 Cracow, *kraz'ko*.
 Cronia, *kro-i-she-a*.

Curaçoa, *ku-ra-so*.
 Cuyahoga, *ki-a-hö'ga*.

Dun'ube.
 Delhi, *dél'le*.
 Des Moines, *de-moin'*.
 Dnieper, *né-per*.
 Dmester, *neester*.
 Dubaque, *du-book'*.

Ed'in-burgh, or *ed'in-bur-ro*.
 Ed-is-to.
 Equador, *ek-wä-doro*.
 Esquimaux, *es'ke-mo*.
 Euphrates, *u-fray-tes*.

Fez-zan.
 Finistierre, *fin-is-lare'*.
 Flo'res.

Ganges, *gan'jees*.
 Gila, *wé'la*.
 Gloucester, *glos'ter*.
 Gre-nä'da.
 Greenwich, *gre'nij*.
 Guadaluara, *gwä-da-la-hä'-ra*.
 Guadeloupe, *gar-da-loop'*.
 Gua-dal-quiv'ir, or *gui-dal-ke-veer'*.
 Guardafui, *gar-daf-ree'*.
 Gunysquill, *gwi-a-keel'*.
 Guiana, *ge-ä'na*.

Hawaii, *hi-wä'e*.
 Hin-doo-stan'.
 Holstein, *hol'stine*.
 Housatonic, *hoo-sa-ton'ik*.
 Ilu-ron.

Illinois, *il-le-noy'*.
 In-di-a, or *in-jé-a*.
 I-o-wa.
 Iser, *e'zer*.

Kal-a-ma-zoo'.
 Kanawha, *ka-naw'wa*.
 Ke-lat'.
 Ken-ne-bee'.
 Khiva, *ké'vä*.

Lab-ra-dor'.
 Languedoc, *läng-ge-dök'*.
 Le-vant'.
 Leyden, *l'é-den*.
 Li-na, or *lé-na*.
 Loire, *loär*.
 Louisville, *lü'is-vü*.

Ma-drid'.
 Mal'a-ga.
 Mar-a-cay'bo, *kä'bo*.
 Marseilles, *mar-sail's*.
 Marquesas, *mar-kü-sas*.
 Martinique, *mar-tin-ek'*.
 Mauritius, *mar-rish'e-us*.
 Messina, *mes-sé-nä*.
 Michi-gan, or *mish-e-gan'*.
 Mobile, *mo-bél'*.
 Mo-cha

Moscow, *mos'ko*.
 Munich, *moon'nik*.

Nä-bant'.
 Nan-kin'.
 Natchitoches, *nak'e-tosh*.
 New Found-land.
 New Orleans, *nu-or-le-üns*.
 New Rochelle, *nu-ro-shel'*.
 Nic-o-bar'.
 Niger, *nij'er*.
 Norfolk, *nor-fok*.
 Norwalk, *nor-wä'k*.
 Norwich, *nor-rij*.
 Nueces, *nu-u'ez*.

O-a-sis.
 Oaxaca, *wä-hä'ka*.
 O-co'hee.
 Onelda, *o-ni'da*.
 Otaheite, *o-tu-hile'*, or *hi'ta*.

Pap'u-a.
 Pompeii, *pom-pä'yä*.
 Poughkeepsie, *po-kip'sä*.

Quo-bee'.
 Quito, *ké'to*.

Raleigh, *rar'e'le*.
 Rheau, *re-dö'*.
 Riga, or *re-gä*.
 Rio Grande, *ré-o-gran'du*.

Sab'ine, or *sa-been*.
 San Juanito, *san-ho-a'keen*.
 San Jose, *san-ho-say'*.
 Saigon, *si-gon'*.
 Soudan, *soo-dan'*.
 Sou-loo'.
 St. Croix, *sent-croy'*.
 St. Louis, *saint lü'is*, or *sang-lü'e*.
 San-ga-mon.
 Santa Fé, *fay*.
 Seine, *sä-ne*.
 Syr-a-cuse.

Tahiti, *ta-he'ta*.
 Tampa, *tam-pe'ko*.
 Terre Bonne, *täre-bon*.
 Terre Haute, *täre-hä'te*.
 Thames, *temz*.
 Thibet, *té-bet'*.
 Tonquin, *ton-keen'*.
 Toulon, *tu-long'*.

U'trecht, *u'trekt*.

Vallejo, *val-lay'ho*.
 Valparaiso, *vä'pä*.
 Van Dieman's Land, *de'mans*
 or *dé'mans*.
 Vincennes, *vin-sens'*.

Winnipegeee, *win-e-pé-sä-wä-ke*.
 Worcester, *woor'ster*.

Zurich, *zur'rik*.





